

KEGAN PAUL'S RUSSIAN TEXTS

RUSSIAN
POETRY READER

EDITED BY A. E. SEMEONOFF
and H. J. W. TILLYARD

А. Кольцовъ

16. УРОЖАЙ.

I.

Краснымъ полымемъ
Заря вспыхнула,
По лицу земли
Туманъ стелится;
Разгорѣлся день 5
Огнёмъ солнечнымъ,
Подобралъ туманъ
Выше тѣмъ горъ;
Нагустилъ его
Въ тучу чёрную; 10
Туча чёрная
Понахмурилась,
Понахмурилась,
Что задумалась,
Словно вспомнила 15
Свою родину . . .
Понесутъ её
Вѣтры буйные
Во всѣ стороны
Свѣта блага . . . 20

Ополчается
Гро́момъ, бу́рею,
Огнѣмъ-мо́лніей,
Дуго́й-ра́дугой;
Ополчи́лася— 25
И расши́рилась,
И уда́рила,
И проли́лася
Слезойъ крѣпкою—
Проливнымъ дождѣмъ 30
На земну́ю грудь,
На широкую.


II.

И съ горы небесъ
Гляди́ть со́лнышко;
Напи́лась воды 35
Земля́ до́сыта.
На поля́, сады́,
На зелёные
Люди се́льскіе
Не насмо́трятся; 40
Люди се́льскіе
Бо́жьей ми́лости
Жда́ли съ трѣпетомъ
И моли́твою.
Заодно́ съ весно́й 45
Пробужда́ются
Ихъ за́вѣтныя
Думы́ ми́рныя.
Дума́ пер́вая:
Хлѣ́бъ изъ за́крома 50





RUSSIAN POETRY READER



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EDITED, WITH INTRODUCTION, NOTES, AND
VOCABULARY, BY

A. E. SEMEONOFF

AND

H. J. W. TILLYARD

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PREFACE

RUSSIAN poetry holds a high place in the world's literature of the nineteenth century, and its future development may be awaited with confidence. The Russians are an imaginative race, and their melodious flexible tongue is rich in poetical words, while a traditional wealth of folk-songs and tales, as well as the stirring history of their country, supplies Russian poets with ample material for their craft, besides what they may take from the storehouse of Western Europe. At first imitative and falsely classical, the poetry of Russia in the hands of Pushkin and his great successors becomes both original and national. We in Britain, the friends of Russia and her arts, should therefore learn to know and love the works of Russian poets, even as Byron, Scott, and Shelley have claimed not a few of their admirers and disciples over there.

If this little book can do anything to introduce British readers to such a course of study, the editors' object will have been gained. Apart from the beauty of the poems themselves, the perusal of verse has a recognized value in fixing the grammatical forms and the stress-accent in the pupil's mind, especially if some of the poems be learnt by heart.

The choice has been restricted to fairly easy ex-

amples of no great length, while full explanations are given in the notes. A short record of the author's life and works has been supplied in every case; and it is hoped that the student, after working through the present collection, will be ready for wider reading on his own account.

A. E. S.

H. J. W. T.

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INTRODUCTION

RUSSIAN POETRY IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

WHEN Russia, under the rule of Peter the Great, adopted the culture and institutions of Western Europe, a corresponding movement arose for the creation of a Russian literature based on Western models.

The founder of the new Russian literature was Michael Lomonósov (1714-1765). He was born near Archangel, the son of a poor fisherman. In 1730 he ran away from home to Moscow. There he fell into good hands, was recognized as a boy of promise, and admitted to the classical academy. He studied at Petrograd and abroad, and showed himself equally a master of literature, natural science, and grammar. He became chief of the physical and geographical department of the Russian Academy. Owing to his many-sided and vast learning, he was called by Pushkin "our first Russian University." On the side of literature, he was the originator of the literary speech of modern Russia. He rejected the traditional Church Slavonic in favour of the living tongue of his day, which he purified from many foreign elements and enriched from Slavonic. He founded Russian grammar and established the laws of versification. Besides all this, he was a prolific writer, composing verses and

plays, besides speeches and treatises of various kinds. Although he had power and dignity in his writings, he was neither a true poet nor a genuine playwright; but his work, in showing the capacities of the language and in fixing its laws, has been of vast importance.

Nearly all the poetry of the eighteenth century, being derived from the West, consisted of odes, epigrams, and satires. The chief satirist of the time was Kantémir (died 1744). All this literature is marked by stiffness, artificiality, and painful imitation of classical models. In other words, it is an imported product: the language is Russian, but the form and substance are Western.

After Lomonósov, other poets continued in the same style. Tretiakóvski (1703-1769) was a voluminous writer in many styles of poetry, but with little talent. Sumarókov (1718-1777) wrote tragedies in the manner of Racine. Literature flourished in the reign of Catharine the Great (1762-1796). The Queen herself was an authoress, and literary men thronged to her court. French influence was predominant, Voltaire being specially admired in Russia. The chief poet of this age was Derjávin, the composer of numerous odes—some religious, others in praise of the Empress and her generals and statesmen. Less exalted in style than Lomonósov, he has rather more poetical feeling. He said of himself that he was “ the first who sang in a pleasing tone, who spoke of God in simplicity of heart, and told truth to monarchs ‘ smilingly.’ ”

The verse of the eighteenth century, though not without merits, has been overshadowed by the masterpieces of the early nineteenth, and is little read at the present time.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

1. JUKÓVSKI (1783-1852) introduced the romantic movement into Russian literature. He translated freely from British, French, and German poets, and thus helped to diffuse the new tendencies in his own country. His style, though polished, is much easier and more natural than his predecessors', marking a further stage in the emancipation from classical convention. His fancy is mystical and inclined to melancholy.

2. KRYLÓV (1768-1844).—This great Russian fable-writer has enjoyed world-wide fame, and his works have been translated into most European and many Asiatic languages. He began by writing comedies in the French style; and even many of his fables are adapted from La Fontaine. But this does not impair Krylów's originality. He knew the beasts of farm and forest from his own observation; he understood the weaknesses of his fellow-countrymen, and his accounts of them are full of good-natured irony and pith. Breaking finally with Slavonic traditions, he used the language of the people with remarkable force and effect. His fables are a classic in every Russian school.

3. ALEXANDER PÚSHKIN (1799-1837) was the son of a landowner of the Pskov district, but was partly of African descent. His genius showed itself at an early age. It is said that in 1815 Derjávín, then a white-haired old man, came to examine the Lyceum of Tsárskoie Seló. Some of the boys recited to Derjávín his own verses; then young Pushkin, one of the pupils, was called up and recited an original poem in his praise. Derjávín was so entranced by the poem that

he wanted to embrace Pushkin, and at once recognized him as his own greater successor.

The judgment of mankind has more than confirmed this opinion, and Pushkin is now admitted to be one of the world's greatest poets. The chief of his early works which first brought him fame was "Ruslan and Ludmila," a fairy-tale versified in popular style. The poet was already well known when he became implicated in the Decembrist movement (1826), and being suspected of revolutionary ideas, was banished first to the Caucasus and then to his father's estate. The romantic scenery of the mountains had a deep effect on the poet's imagination; while in the retirement of the country he listened to the tales of his old nurse and came to know intimately the peasant tales and peasant speech of his country. Several of these tales he has worked up into charming ballads, the best known being that of "Tsar Saltán." Pushkin was also influenced by Byron, and his longest poem, "Eugène Onégin," is, at least in form, an imitation of "Don Juan." In reality, however, Pushkin has produced a novel in verse, not merely a satirical epic. Onégin, the pleasure-sick, useless, melancholy noble, is a type often recurring in Russian literature, but nowhere drawn with more pathos and insight than here. So, too, Tatiana, the impulsive, romantic, fearless heroine, has been the forerunner of many of the characters of Russian fiction. The setting of the story is intensely Russian. Pushkin's humour never sinks into bitterness, and his humanity redeems the tragedy of life from despair. In lyrical pieces he is unsurpassed for grace and tenderness. He also wrote several short stories in prose, the most important being the "Captain's Daughter," an episode in the revolt of

Pugachóv (1770-1775). Besides this, he composed a historical play, "Boris Godunov." Pushkin was fatally wounded in a duel in 1837.

4. LÉRMONTOV (1814-1841).—Born at Moscow, the son of an officer of partly Scottish descent, Lermontov early lost his mother, and was brought up by his grandmother. He was educated by tutors, and grew up a strong, courageous boy, fond of all sport, but also a good artist and a bright scholar. At sixteen he visited the Caucasus with his grandmother; and this majestic scenery made a lasting impression on his mind. He returned to finish his education at the University of Moscow, but was expelled for causing a disturbance. He then removed to Petrograd, and in 1831 entered the School of Guards for training as an officer. By this time he was well known as a poet, but had also gained the character of a proud and taciturn young man. On becoming an officer, he lived for some time in the society of the Capital, and published numerous poems. In 1837 his writings brought him under the suspicion of the Government; he was transferred from the Life Guards to a regiment of Dragoons and ordered to the Caucasus. But on the plea of his grandmother he was recalled, and reinstated in 1838. In 1840 he was sent back to the Caucasus in consequence of a duel, and took part in the war against the hill-tribes. Being granted sick-furlough, he withdrew to the watering-place of Piátigorsk, where he was killed in another duel.

Lermontov, like Pushkin, was deeply influenced by Byron, to whose ironical and cynical temper he had an affinity. Pechórin, the central character in "A Hero of our own Time," Lermontov's chief prose work, is

another Russified Don Juan, this time not an aimless drifter, but a reckless adventurer, a mischief-maker, and a breaker of hearts. The account is not, of course, entirely autobiographical, but it reflects some of the bitterness evident in the poet's letters and other writings. We see an intense feeling for beauty, both visible and spiritual, striving with an aching despair, obstinately hidden under a hard and cold exterior. Lérmontov's lyrical gift is of the highest order; his style and versification are perfect. His most important poem "The Demon," is based on a Caucasian legend, in which Tamára, a princess, is tempted by the Prince of Darkness after the death of her bridegroom. The poet is at his best in this wild romantic scenery, and his depiction of landscape is unsurpassed. An equal charm pervades his shorter poems, of which a few examples are given below.

5. A. V. KOLTSÓV (1808-1842)—the "Russian Burns"—was born at Vorónej. His father was wealthy, but uneducated and coarse. He was a cattle-dealer, and wanted his son to be the same. He took his son away from school before he had finished his course. The boy was very fond of books and poetry, and began at a very early age to write. A famous Russian critic, Belínski, drew attention to his talent, and introduced him to Pushkin and Jukóvski. Very soon Koltsóv became noteworthy among Russian writers, but he always felt at a disadvantage owing to his early environment. He died at the early age of thirty-four, and his father maintained that books had been his ruin. Koltsóv's poetry was moulded under the influence of folk-lore, and his chief merit is that he was the first to understand fully the spirit of folk-lore

and to give it a literary form. Being well acquainted with the life of the common people, he depicts both its bright and dark sides. In contradistinction to Nekrásov, who represents the people as sufferers only, and says: «Гдѣ народъ—тамъ и стонъ. . . .» (Where you find the people—you find groans), Koltsóv takes a more optimistic and broader view of the life of the people. In many of his works he idealizes the toil of the peasants, and dedicates songs to the corn, the stimulus of peasants' life. Such a poetization of peasants' labour we meet in «Урожаѣ» (Harvest), which we give as an example of his poetry.

6. N. A. NEKRÁSOV (1821-1877) was the son of a Russian officer and a Polish lady. The latter died young, leaving a large family in poverty. She had, however, deeply endeared herself to the future poet, who revered her throughout his life as the ideal of maternal tenderness. Nekrásov joined the University of Petrograd, but had a cruel struggle against want, and for many years barely made a living by literary work. Under such conditions he had to consort with the poorest strata of society, and gained a lasting sympathy with their sufferings. Before his death he had won high fame, and had been for a time the editor of a Russian review. A memorial address by Dostoievski placed Nekrásov on a level with Pushkin and Lérmontov. Critics have usually held that such a comparison, owing to Nekrásov's inferiority of technique, cannot be upheld. Nevertheless, he has an impregnable seat in the affections of the Russian people, whose trials and woes are the main subject of his verse. This popularity is partly due to the deep love of the poet for the humble toilers, partly to his passionate

espousal of their cause against the oppressor. Nekrásov fought against serfdom; when this was abolished, he fought against poverty and ignorance. He has something more than compassion—a burning sense of wrong and a blind trust in a better future. The subjects are mostly taken from peasant life: especially touching are the pieces dealing with motherhood and childhood. His best-known poem is “Red-nosed Frost,” describing scenes in the past life of a peasant-woman who is dying of cold in the forest.

7. NADSON (1862-1887).—Since Nekrásov, the chief Russian poet has been Nadson (Семёнъ Яковлевичь Нэдсонъ). He came of a good, partly Teutonic, family, but his childhood was saddened by the unhappy second marriage, long illness, and death of his mother, who was passionately devoted to her boy. The poet's talent showed itself at an early age, his first poem being printed in 1878. He had thoughts of becoming an officer, but weak health prevented him, and he was obliged to spend much time abroad and in the Crimea, where he died at Yalta. The sorrows of his own life, sickness, and the foreboding of an early end, fill his verse with melancholy. Only for a few years he shared and animated the wave of hope and enthusiasm that inspired the thinking youth of Russia in the “seventies”; but the virtual failure of the progressive movements of the time finds an echo in his later verses. His character is pure, generous, and sensitive, while in composition he shows a rare mastery of the poet's art and an inimitable pathos. His poems, which are contained in one volume, are widely read at the present time.

THE SCANSION OF RUSSIAN VERSE.

The laws of metre in modern Russian poetry differ little from those of English, and anyone used to reading English verse will at once recognize the most familiar forms of rhythm which are common to the two languages. In both cases the principles are: the number of syllables; the word-accent; and, as an auxiliary, rhyme. The treatment of unaccented syllables and of monosyllables is practically the same in both cases; the same occasional variations or licences are allowed. Russian metres, like our own, can be classified according to the type of feet prevailing in them—*e.g.*, as iambic, trochaic, dactylic, or anapæstic, etc. These feet are marked off by vertical strokes, while the long and short syllables in them are marked — and ∪ respectively.

In scanning Russian verse it is important to remember that the letters й, ь, and ъ have no metrical value. Thus мой makes one syllable, but мой, two; Сильный, two syllables; but Англия, three. Diphthongs, like мой, may be short or long, according to the position of the main accent in the verse. A line may end with an odd syllable, and is then called catalectic—*e.g.* :

“ Ō the | dreāry, | dreāry | moōrland ! | Ō the | bārren, |
bārren | shore ! ”

We now give a few examples, marking the scansion, and also the natural word-accent on which the scansion depends. Some guide to metre is given throughout this book.

Iambic.

Бѣлѣ́ | е́тъ па́ | ру́сь о́ | ди́но | кій
 Въ ту́ма | нѣ́ мо́ | ря́ го́ | лу́бомъ |
 Чтѣ́ и | щѣ́тъ онѣ́ | въ стра́нѣ́ | да́лѣ́ | кой,
 Чтѣ́ ки́ | ну́ль онѣ́ | въ кра́ю | ро́дномъ | ?
 (LÉRMONTOV.)

Trochaic.

Пти́чка | бо́жі́ | я́ не́ | зна́еть |
 Ни́ за́ | бо́ты | ни́ тру́ | да.
 (PUSHKIN.)

Anapæstic.

А́ тя́ж | кі́я ду́ | мы́, то́ска́ | и́ сом́ | нѣ́нъя́
 И́з му́ | чи́ли всѣ́хъ | на́съ въ по́слѣ́ | днѣ́ днѣ́ |
 (NADSON.)

A spondee (— —) is allowed occasionally as a substitute for an anapæst or dactyl.

RHYME.

Most Russian, like most English, poetry is in rhyme. This device serves the purpose of marking the ends of the lines, thus helping the hearer to understand the metre of the poem and to appreciate its construction. Most rhymes in Russian are rhymes for the ear, as in English “say” and “way,” “high” and “fly”; thus in the example quoted above «оди́но́кій» rhymes with «да́ле́кой,» in spite of difference of spelling. Eye-rhymes—*e.g.*, “worth” and “North”—are much rarer in Russian than in English, and some are for-

bidden. Thus «жить» might rhyme with «бить»; but «почтённый» would not be a good rhyme to «кипячённый».

The chief difference between our rules and Russian is that in English the consonants of the rhyming syllables must be different, while in Russian they may be (but need not be) alike. Thus “way” and “away” would be false in English; but «она» rhymes with «удрученá» in Russian.

Double-rhymes, such as “singing,” “ringing,” are commoner in Russian than with us, being more frequent in the language. If the accented syllables make a true rhyme, the unaccented syllables between them and the ends of the lines need not be exactly similar so long as they sound nearly alike in ordinary speech. Thus «сíлой» and «мíлый» rhyme. Otherwise the classical Russian poets are scrupulous in their choice of rhymes, such partial or permitted rhymes as “heaven,” “given,” “rest,” “taste,” being avoided.

Trisyllabic rhymes, such as “Trinity,” “Divinity,” which are seldom used in English except for comic effect, are found in Russian in serious poetry, though rarely. (Examples in Lérmontov’s poem “Моли́тва,” (No. 9.)

А. ПУШКИНЪ

1. ИЗЪ „ЦЫГÁНЫ.“

Птичка Божія не знаетъ
Ни заботы, ни труда;
Хлопотливо не свиваетъ
Долговѣчнаго гнѣзда;
Въ долгу ночь на вѣткѣ дремлетъ; 5
Солнце красное взойдётъ—
Птичка гласу Бога внѣмлетъ,
Встрепенётся и поётъ.
За весной, красой природы,
Лѣто знойное пройдётъ— 10
И туманъ, и непогоды
Осень поздняя несётъ:
Людямъ скучно, людемъ горе;
Птичка въ дальнія страны,
Въ тёплый край, за сине море, 15
Улетаетъ до весны.

2. ЗІМНІЙ ВЕЧЕРЪ.

Бúря мглоу небо кроётъ
Вихри снѣжные крутя:
То какъ звѣрь она завѣтъ,
То заплачетъ, какъ дитя.

То по кровлѣ обветшалой 5
Вдругъ соломою зашумѣть,
То какъ пѣтухъ запоздалой
Къ намъ въ окошко застучитъ.

Наша вѣтхая лачужка
И печальна, и темна. 10
Что же ты, моя старушка,
Приумолкла у окна?
Или бѣги завываньемъ
Ты, мой другъ, утомлена,
Или дремлешь подъ жужжаньемъ 15
Своего веретена?

Выпьемъ, добрая подружка
Бѣдной юности моей,
Выпьемъ съ горя; гдѣ же кружка?
Сѣрцу будетъ веселѣй. 20
Спой мнѣ пѣсню какъ синица
Тихо за моремъ жила;
Спой мнѣ пѣсню, какъ дѣвица
За водою поутру шла.

Бѣга мглою небо кроетъ 25
Вихри снѣжные крутя:
То какъ звѣрь она завоетъ,
То заплачетъ какъ дитя.
Выпьемъ, добрая подружка
Бѣдной юности моей, 30
Выпьемъ съ горя; гдѣ же кружка?
Сѣрцу будетъ веселѣй.

3. ОСЕНЬ.

Октябрь ужъ наступилъ; ужъ роща отряхаетъ
 Послѣдніе листы съ нагихъ своихъ вѣтвей;
 Дохнулъ осенній хладъ; дорога промерзаетъ;
 Журча ещё, бѣжитъ за мельницу ручей,
 Но прудъ уже застылъ; соседъ мой поспѣшаетъ 5
 Въ отъѣзжія поля съ охотою своей—
 И страждутъ озими отъ бѣшеной забавы,
 И будить лай собакъ уснувшія дубравы.

Унылая порá! очей очарованье!
 Приятна мнѣ твоя прощальная красá! 10
 Люблю я пышное природы увяданье,
 Въ багрецъ и въ золото одѣтые лѣса,
 Въ ихъ сѣняхъ вѣтра шумъ и свѣжее дыханье,
 И мглой волнистою покрыты небеса,
 И рѣдкій солнца лучъ, и первые морозы, 15
 И отдалённые сѣдой зимы угрозы.

4. ЗИМНЯЯ ДОРОГА.

Сквозъ волнистые туманы
 Пробирается луна;
 На печальныхъ поляны
 Лѣтъ печально свѣтъ она.

По дорогѣ зимней, скучной 5
 Тройка бѣгая бѣжитъ;
 Колокольчикъ однозвучный
 Утомительно гремѣтъ.

Что-то слышится родное
 Въ дѳлгихъ пѣсняхъ ямщикá: 10
 То разгѳлье удалѳе,
 То сердѳчная тоска. . . .

Ни огня, ни чѳрной хáты . . .
 Глушь и снѣгъ . . . На встрѣчу мнѣ
 Только вѣрсты полосáты 15
 Попадаются однѣ.

5. ТУЧА.

Послѣдняя тѳча разсѣянной бѳри!
 Однá ты несѣшься по ясной лазѳри,
 Однá ты навѳдишь унылую тѣнь,
 Однá ты печáлишь ликѳующій дѣнь.

Ты нѳбо недáвно кругѳмъ облегáла, 5
 И мѳлнiя грѳзно тебá обвивáла;
 И ты издавáла тайнственный грѳмъ,
 И áлчную зѳмлю поила дождѳмъ.

Довѳльно, сокрѳйся! Порá миновáлась,
 Землá освѣжилась и бѳря промчáлась, 10
 И вѣтеръ, ласкаá листѳчки дрѳвѣсь,
 Тебá съ успокоѳенныхъ гѳнить небѣсь

6. ПАМЯТНИКЪ.

Exegi monumentum.

Я памятникъ себѣ воздвигъ нерукотворный;
 Къ нему не заростётъ народная тропá;
 Вознёсся выше онъ главою непокорной
 Александрійскаго столпа.

Нѣтъ! весь я не умру! Душа въ завѣтной лирѣ 5
 Мой прахъ переживётъ и тлѣнья убѣжитъ—
 И славень буду я, доколь въ подлунномъ мѣрѣ
 Живъ будетъ хоть одинъ пійтъ.

Слухъ обо мнѣ пройдётъ по всей Русі великой,
 И назовётъ меня всякъ сущій въ ней языкъ: 10
 И гордый внукъ славянъ, и финнъ, и нынѣ дѣкой
 Тунгусъ, и другъ степей калмыкъ.

И долго буду тѣмъ любезенъ я народу,
 Что чувства добрыя я лирой пробуждалъ,
 Что въ мой жестокий вѣкъ возславиль я свободу, 15
 И милость къ падшимъ призывалъ.

Велѣнью Божію, о мѣза, будь послушна,
 Обиды не страшись, не требуя вѣнца;
 Хвалу и клевету приѣмля равнодушно,
 И не оспаривай глупца. 20

М. Лѣрмонтовъ

7. АНГЕЛЪ.

По нѣбу полѹночи ангелъ летѣлъ
И тихую пѣсню онъ пѣлъ;
И мѣсяцъ, и звѣзды, и тѹчи толпой
Внимали той пѣсни святой.

Онъ пѣлъ о блаженствѣ безгрѣшныхъ духовъ 5
Подъ кѹщами райскихъ садовъ,
О Богѣ великомъ онъ пѣлъ—и хвалá
Его непритворна была.

Онъ дѹшу младѹю въ объятіяхъ нёсъ
Для міра печáли и слёзъ, 10
И звукъ его пѣсни въ душѣ молодой
Остался безъ словъ, но живóй.

И дóлго на свѣтѣ томилась она,
Желáніемъ чѹднымъ полна,
И звѹковъ небесъ замѣнить не могли 15
Ей скѹчныя пѣсни земли.

8. ПАРУСЪ.

Бѣлѣть парусъ одинокій
 Въ туманѣ моря голубомъ . . .
 Что ищетъ онъ въ странѣ далёкой?
 Что кинулъ онъ въ краю родномъ?

Играють волны; вѣтеръ свищетъ 5
 И мачта гнѣтся и скрипитъ . . .
 Увы! онъ счастья не ищетъ!
 И не отъ счастья бѣжитъ!

Подъ нимъ струя свѣтлѣй лазури,
 Надъ нимъ лучъ солнца золотой; 10
 А онъ, мятежный, проситъ бури,
 Какъ будто въ буряхъ есть покой!

9. МОЛІТВА.

Въ мину́ту жизни т́рудную,
 Тѣснѣ́тся ль въ се́рдце грусть;
 Одну́ моли́тву чу́дную
 Твержу́ я наизу́сть.

Есть си́ла благодѣ́тная 5
 Въ созвѣ́чьи словъ живы́хъ,
 И ды́шетъ непонѣ́тная
 Свята́я преле́сть въ нихъ.

Съ ду́ши какъ брѣ́мя скѣ́тится,
 Сомнѣ́ніе дале́ко— 10
 И вѣ́рится, и пла́чется,
 И такъ легкó, легкó . . .

10 КАЗАЧЬЯ КОЛЫБѢЛЬНАЯ ПѢСНЯ.

- Спи, младенецъ мой прекрасный,
 Баюшки-баю.
 Тѣхо смѣтрить мѣсяцъ ясный
 Въ колыбѣль твою.
 Стану сказывать я сказки, 5
 Пѣсенку спою;
 Ты жъ дремли, закрывши глазки,
 Баюшки-баю.
- По камнямъ струится Тѣрекъ,
 Плещеть мутный валъ; 10
 Злой чеченъ ползѣтъ на берегъ,
 Точить свой кинжалъ.
 Но отецъ твой—старый воинъ,
 Закаленъ въ бою.
 Спи, малютка, будь спокоенъ, 15
 Баюшки-баю.
- Самъ узнаешь—будетъ время—
 Бранное житье;
 Смѣло вдѣнешь ногу въ стремя
 И возьмешь ружье. 20
 Я сѣдельце боевое
 Шелкомъ разошью . . .
 Спи, дитя мое родное,
 Баюшки-баю.
- Богатырь ты будешь съ виду 25
 И казакъ душой.
 Провожать тебя я выйду—
 Ты махнешь рукой . . .

Скóлько гóрькихъ слёзъ укράдкой
 Я въ ту ночь пролью! . . . 30
 Спи, мой áнгель, тíхо, слáдко,
 Бáюшки-баю.

Стáну я тоскóй томíться,
 Безутѣшно ждaть;
 Стáну цѣлый день молíться 35
 По ночáмъ гадáть;
 Стáну дúмaть, что скучáешь
 Ты въ чужóмъ краю . . .
 Спи жъ, покá забóтъ не знáешь,
 Бáюшки-баю. 40

Дамъ тебѣ я на дорóгу
 Образóкъ святой;
 Ты егó, моляся Бóгу,
 Ставь передъ собóй,
 Да, готóвясь въ бой опáсный, 45
 Пóмни мать свою . . .
 Спи, младéнецъ мой прекрáсный,
 Бáюшки-баю.

11. ВЫХОЖУ ОДИНЪ Я НА ДОРОГУ.

Выхожy одíнь я на дорóгу:
 Сквозь тумáнь кремнистый путь блесíть;
 Ночь тихá, пустыня внéмлетъ Бóгу,
 И звѣздá съ звѣздóю говорíть.
 Въ небесахъ торжéственно и чúдно! 5
 Спíть земля въ сiяньѣ голубóмъ . . .
 Что же мнѣ такъ бóльно и такъ трúдно:
 Жду ль чéго? жалѣю ли о чёмъ?

Ужъ не ждú отъ жízни ничегó я,
 И не жаль мнѣ прóшлаго ничúть; 10
 Я ищú свободы и покóя;
 Я бъ хотѣлъ забыться и заснúть . . .
 Но не тѣмъ холóднымъ сномъ могíлы—
 Я бъ желáлъ навѣки такъ заснúть,
 Чтобъ въ груди дремáли жízни сíлы, 15
 Чтобъ, дышá, вздымáлась тихо грудь,
 Чтобъ всю нóчь, весь день мой слухъ лелѣя,
 Про любóвь мнѣ слáдкій гóлосъ пѣлъ;
 Надо мной чтобъ, вѣчно зеленѣя,
 Тѣмный дубъ склонялся и шумѣлъ. 20

12. ТУЧИ.

Тúчки небесныя, вѣчныя странники!
 Стéпью лазúрною, цѣпью жемчúжною
 Мчíteсь вы, бúдто какъ я же, изгнáнники
 Съ мíлаго сѣвера въ стóрону южную.

Ктó же васъ гóнить: судьбы ли рѣшенíе? 5
 Зáвисть ли тáйная? злóба ль открытая?
 Или на васъ тяготíть преступлéníе?
 Или друзей клеветá ядовíтая?

Нѣтъ, вамъ наскúчили нíвы бесплóдныя . . .
 Чúжды вамъ страсти и чúжды страданíя; 10
 Вѣчно холóдныя, вѣчно свободныя,
 Нѣтъ у васъ рóдины, нѣтъ вамъ изгнáнiя.

А. Крыловъ

13. СТРЕКОЗА́ И МУРАВЕ́Й.

Попрыгунья-Стрекоза́
Лѣто красное пропѣла,
Огляну́ться не успѣла,
Какъ зимá катить въ глаза́.
Помертвѣло чисто поле; 5
Нѣтъ ужъ дней тѣхъ свѣтлыхъ бо́лѣ,
Какъ подъ ка́ждымъ ей листко́мъ
Быль гото́въ и столъ и домъ.
Всё прошло́: съ зимой холо́дной
Нужда́, голо́дъ настаётъ; 10
Стрекоза́ ужъ не поётъ:
И кому́ же въ умъ пойдётъ
На желу́докъ пѣть голо́дный!
Злой тоской удручена́,
Къ Муравью́ ползётъ она́. 15
„Не оста́вь меня́, кумъ мѣлый!
Дай ты мнѣ́ собратъся съ силой́
И до вѣшнихъ то́лько дней
Прокорми́ и обогрѣй!“
— Ку́мушка, мнѣ́ странно́ это: 20
Да рабо́тала ль ты въ лѣто? —
Говоритъ ей Муравей.

„До того ль, голубчикъ, было!
 Въ мягкихъ муравахъ у насъ
 Пѣсни, рѣзвость всякій часъ, 25
 Такъ что голову вскружило.“
 — А, такъ ты . . . — „Я безъ души
 Лѣто цѣлое всё пѣла“ . . .
 — Ты всё пѣла? это дѣло:
 Такъ пойдѣ же попляши! 30

14. МЫШЬ И КРЫСА.

„Сосѣдка! слышала ль ты добрую молву?—
 Бѣжавши, Крысѣ Мышь сказала.—
 Вѣдь кошка, говорятъ, попалась въ когти льву:
 Вотъ отдохнутъ и намъ пора настала!“
 — Не радуясь, мой свѣтъ,— 5
 Ей Крыса говоритъ въ отвѣтъ,—
 И не надѣйся попустому!
 Коль до когтей у нихъ дойдѣтъ,
 То, вѣрно, льву не быть живому:
 Сильнѣе кошки звѣря нѣтъ. 10

15. ВОЛКЪ И ЛИСИЦА.

Лиса, курятинки накушавшись досыта
 И добрый ворошокъ припрятавши въ запасъ,
 Подъ стогомъ прилегла вздремнуть въ вечерній
 часъ.
 Глядитъ, а въ гости къ ней голодный Волкъ та-
 щится.

„Что, кúмушка, бѣды! — онъ говоритъ.— 5

Ни кóсточкой нигдѣ не могъ я поживѣться,

Меня такъ гóлодь и морить;

Собáки злы, пастúхъ не спить,

Пришлó хотъ удавиться!“

— Неужли? — „Правó, такъ.“ — Бѣдняжка-кума- 10
нѣкъ!

Да не извóлишь ли сѣнцá? Вотъ цѣлый стогъ:

Я кúму услужить готóва.—

А кúму не сѣнцá — хотѣлось бы мяснóго,

Да про запáсъ Лисá ни слóва,

И сѣрый рѣцáрь мой, 15

Облáсканъ пó уши кумóй,

Пошёлъ безъ úжина домóй.

А. Кольцовъ

16. УРОЖАЙ.

I.

Краснымъ полынемъ	
Заря вспыхнула,	
По лицу земли	
Туманъ стелится;	
Разгорѣлся день	5
Огнемъ солнечнымъ,	
Подобралъ туманъ	
Выше тѣмя горъ;	
Нагустилъ его	
Въ тучу чёрную;	10
Туча чёрная	
Понахмурилась,	
Понахмурилась,	
Что задумалась,	
Словно вспомнила	15
Свою родину . . .	
Понесутъ её	
Вѣтры буйные	
Во всѣ стороны	
Свѣта блага . . .	20

Ополчаётся	
Гро́момъ, бу́рею,	
Огнѣмъ-мо́лніей,	
Дуго́й-ра́дугой;	
Ополчи́лася—	25
И расшѣри́лась,	
И уда́рила,	
И проли́лася	
Слезойъ крѣпкою—	
Проливны́мъ дождѣмъ	30
На земну́ю грудь,	
На широ́кую.	

II.

И съ горы́ небѣсъ	
Гляди́тъ со́лнышко;	
Напи́лась воды́	35
Земля́ до́сыта.	
На поля́, сады́,	
На зелёные	
Люди́ сѣльскіе	
Не насмо́тятся;	40
Люди́ сѣльскіе	
Бо́жьей ми́лости	
Жда́ли съ трѣпетомъ	
И моли́твою.	
Заодно́ съ весно́й	45
Пробужда́ются	
Ихъ за́вѣтныя	
Ду́мы ми́рныя.	
Ду́ма пе́рвая:	
Хлѣ́бъ изъ за́крома	50

Насыпáть въ мѣшки,
 Убирáть возы.
 А вторáя ихъ
 Былá думушка:
 Изъ селá гужомъ 55
 Въ пору выѣхать.
 Третью думушку
 Какъ задумали,—
 Богу-Господу
 Помолѣлися, 60
 Чѣмъ-свѣтъ по полю
 Всѣ разѣхались,
 И пошли гулять
 Другъ за дру́жкою,
 Гóрстью пóлною 65
 Хлѣбъ раскидывать,
 И дава́й паха́ть
 Зѣмлю плугами,
 Да кривой сохой
 Перепáхивать, 70
 Бороны зубьёмъ
 Порасчѣсывать . . .

III.

Посмотрю пойду́,
 Поллобу́юся:
 Что послáлъ Госпóдь 75
 За труды лю́дымъ?
 Вы́ше пояса
 Рожъ зерни́стая
 Дре́мить ко́лосомъ
 Почти до́ земли; 80

Сло́вно Бо́жій гость,
 На всѣ стóроны
 Дню весёлому
 Улыба́ется;
 Вѣтеро́къ по ней
 85
 Плыве́тъ-лосни́тся,
 Золото́й волно́й
 Разбѣга́ется. . . .

IV.

Лю́ди се́мьями
 Приня́лись жать,
 90
 Коси́тъ по́дъ корень
 Рожь вы́сокую.
 Въ ко́пны ча́стыя
 Снопы сло́жены;
 Отъ возо́въ всю ночь
 95
 Скрипи́тъ му́зыка.
 На гумна́хъ вездѣ,
 Какъ князья́, скирды́
 Широко́ сидѣть,
 Подня́въ го́ловы. 100

V.

Ви́дитъ солнышко—.

Жатва ко́нчена:
 Холоди́й оно
 Пошлó къ о́сени;
 Но жарка́ свѣ́ча
 105
 Поселя́нина
 Предъ ико́ною
 Бо́жьей Ма́тери!

Н. Некрасовъ

17. ШКОЛЬНИКЪ.

— Ну, пошѣлъ же, ра́ди Бо́га! —
Не́бо, ёльникъ и песо́къ —
Не весёлая доро́га . . .
— Эй! садись ко мнѣ, дружо́къ! —

Но́ги бо́сы, грязно тѣ́ло 5
И едва́ прикр́ята грудь . . .
Не стыди́ся! что за дѣ́ло?
Э́то мно́гихъ сла́вныхъ путь.

Ви́жу я въ котóмкѣ кни́жку.
Такъ учи́ться ты идёшь . . . 10
Зна́ю: ба́тька на сыни́шку
Издержа́лъ послѣ́дній грошъ.

Зна́ю, ста́рая дья́чиха
Отдала́ четверта́чѣкъ,
Что проѣ́зжая купчи́ха 15
Подари́ла на чаё́къ.

Или, мѡжетъ, ты дворѡвый
Изъ отпущенныхъ ! . . . Ну что-жъ !
Слѹчай тѡже ужъ не нѡвый —
Не робѣй, не пропадѣшь ! . . . 20

Скѡро ты узнаѣешь въ шкѡлѣ
Какъ архангельскій мужикъ
По своей и Бѡжьей волѣ
Сталъ разумень и великъ.

Не безъ добрыхъ душъ на свѣтѣ — 25
Кто нибѹдь свезѣтъ въ Москвѹ,
Бѹдешь въ университетѣ —
Сонъ свершится на явѹ !

Тутъ ужъ поприще широко:
Знай работай да не трусь . . . 30
Вотъ за что тебя глубоко
Я люблю, родная Русь !

Не бездѣрна та природа,
Не погибъ ещё тотъ край,
Что выводитъ изъ народа 35
Стѡлько слѡвныхъ то-и-знай —

Стѡлько добрыхъ, благородныхъ,
Сильныхъ любящей душой,
Посреди пустыхъ, холѡдныхъ
И напыщенныхъ собой ! . . . 40

18. ПРОСТІЙ.

Прості! Не помни дней падѣнья,
 Тоскі, унынья, озлобленья —
 Не помни бурь, не помни слёзъ,
 Не помни рѣвности угрозъ!

Но дни, когда любви свѣтило 5
 Надъ нами ласково всходило,
 И бодро мы свершали путь —
 Благослови и не забудь!

19. ВНИМАЯ УЖАСАМЪ ВОЙНЫ . . .

Внимая ужасамъ войны,
 При каждой новой жертьѣ боя,
 Миѣ жаль не друга, не жены,
 Миѣ жаль не самого героя . . .
 Увы! утѣшится жена 5
 И друга лучшій другъ забудеть;
 Но гдѣ-то есть душа одна —
 Она до гроба помнить будетъ!
 Средь лицемѣрныхъ нашихъ дѣлъ
 И всякой пошлости и прозы 10
 Одиѣ я въ мірѣ подсмотрѣлъ
 Святѣя, искреннія слёзы —
 То слёзы бѣдныхъ матерей!
 Имъ не забыть своихъ дѣтей,
 Погибшихъ на кровавой нивѣ, 15
 Какъ не поднять плакучей ивѣ
 Своихъ поникнувшихъ вѣтвей . . .

20. ТИШИНА.

. . . Но Русь цѣла но Русь тверда,
 Надъ нею солнце міра блещеть. . . .
 О, Русь! ты такова всегда:
 Какъ сильно буря ни тревожить
 Вершины вѣковыхъ древесъ, 5
 Она ни долу не положитъ,
 Ни даже раскаты не можетъ
 До корня заповѣдный лѣсъ.
 Не угадать, что знаменуетъ
 Твоя нѣмая тишина. 10
 Но сердце вѣщее ликуетъ
 И умиляется до дна. . . .
 Подъ небомъ не роднымъ блуждая,
 Но къ сѣверу стремясь душой,
 Любилъ я, сторона родная, 15
 Воображать тебя такой:
 Тиха, какъ сонная, наружно,
 Внутри жива и горяча,
 Неутомимо, бодро, дружно
 Ты вся работаешь съ плеча — 20
 Къ добру разумное стремленье
 Животворить твоихъ дѣтей;
 Въ права вступаетъ просвѣщенье,
 Уходитъ мракъ . . . кругомъ свѣтлѣй,
 И быстро царство молодое 25
 Шагаетъ по путі добра,
 Какъ въ дни Великаго Петра. . . .

Да сбудется! . . .

Погибни злое!

Пускай не устаётъ сіять

Намъ со́лнце пра́вды повсемѣ́стно, 30
 Пусть на рабо́тающихъ че́стно
 Нисхо́дитъ Бо́жья благода́ть
 Да бу́детъ трудъ ихъ споръ и стро́ень,
 Да тѣ́ломъ здравъ, душо́й поко́ень,
 Его́ до цѣ́ли доведётъ 35
 И па́харь, и поётъ, и во́инъ,
 И морепла́ватель, и Тотъ
 Засту́пникъ и Главá наро́дный,
 Предъ Кóимъ ча́стные труды,
 Какъ мелководные пруды 40
 Передъ Невóю многовóдной. . . .

21. УКАЖИ МНѢ ТАКУЮ ОБИТЕЛЬ.

Укажи́ мнѣ́ такую́ обитель,
 Я тако́го угла́ не встрѣ́чалъ,
 Гдѣ́ бы сѣ́ятель нашъ и храні́тель,
 Гдѣ́ бы ру́сскій мужи́къ не стона́лъ !

Сто́нетъ онъ по поля́мъ и доро́гамъ, 5
 Подъ телѣ́гой ночу́я въ степи́;
 Сто́нетъ онъ по тюрьма́мъ и остро́гамъ,
 Въ рудника́хъ на желѣ́зной цѣ́пи.

Сто́нетъ въ со́бственномъ бѣ́дномъ доми́шкѣ́,
 Свѣ́ту бо́жьяго со́лнца не ра́дъ, 10
 Сто́нетъ въ ка́ждомъ глухо́мъ городи́шкѣ́,
 У подѣ́здовъ судовъ и пала́тъ.

Во́лга, Во́лга ! весно́й многовóдной
 Ты не такъ залива́ешь поля́,
 Какъ вели́кою ско́рбью наро́дной 15
 Перепо́лнилась на́ша землі́ !

Гдѣ народъ—тамъ и стонъ! Эхъ, сердечный!
 Что же значить твой стонъ бесконечный?
 Ты проснёшься ль, исполненный силъ,
 Иль, міровъ повинувъся закону, 20
 Всѣ, что могъ, ты ужé совершилъ:
 Создалъ пѣсню, подобную стону,
 И духовно навѣки почишь?

22. КРЕСТЬЯНСКІЯ ДѢТИ.

Однажды въ студеную зимнюю пору
 Я изъ лѣсу вышелъ; былъ сильный морозъ.
 Гляжy—поднимается медленно въ гору
 Лошадка, везущая хворосту возъ.
 И шествуя важно, въ спокойствіи чинномъ 5
 Лошадку ведётъ подь-узды мужичокъ
 Въ большихъ сапогахъ, въ полушубкѣ овчиномъ,
 Въ большихъ рукавицахъ . . . а самъ съ ного-
 токъ!
 — Здорово, парнище! — „Ступай себѣ мимо!“
 — Ужъ больно ты грозень, какъ я погляжy! 10
 Откуда дровишки? — „Изъ лѣсу, вѣстимо;
 Отецъ, слышишь, рубить, а я отвожy.“
 (Въ лѣсу раздавался топоръ дровосѣка)
 — А что, у отца-то большая семья? —
 „Семья-то большая, да два человека 15
 Всего мужиковъ-то: отецъ мой да я“ . . .
 — Такъ вотъ оно что! А какъ звать тебя?
 — „Власомъ.“
 — А кой тебѣ годикъ? — „Шестой миноваль . . .
 Ну, мёртвая!“ крикнулъ малюточка басомъ, 20
 Рванулъ подь-узды и быстрѣй зашагалъ.

На эту картину такъ солнце свѣтило,
Ребѣнокъ былъ такъ уморительно малъ,
Какъ будто всё это картонное было,
Какъ будто я въ дѣтскій театръ попалъ! 25
Но мальчикъ былъ мальчикъ живои, настоящій,
И дрóвни, и хворость, и пѣгоньскій конь,
И снѣгъ, до окошекъ деревни лежащій,
И зимаго солнца холодный огонь, —
Всё, всё настоящее русское было, 30
Съ клеймомъ нелюди́мой, мертвящей зимы,
Что русской души такъ мучительно мило,
Что русскія мысли вселяетъ въ умы. . . .

С. Надсонъ

23. ДРУГЪ МОЙ, БРАТЪ МОЙ . . .

Другъ мой, братъ мой, усталый, страдающій братъ,
Кто-бъ ты не былъ не падай душой:
Пусть неправда и зло полновластно царятъ
Надъ омытой слезами землёй,
Пусть разбить и поруганъ святой идеаль 5
И струится невинная кровь:—
Вѣрь настанетъ порá—и погибнетъ Вааль,
И вернётся на зѣмлю любовь.

Не въ терновомъ вѣнцѣ, не подъ гнѣтомъ цѣпѣй,
Не съ крестомъ на согбѣнныхъ плечахъ,— 10
Въ мѣрь прійдѣтъ она въ силѣ и слáвѣ своей,
Съ яркимъ свѣточемъ счастья въ рукахъ.
И не бѣдетъ на свѣтѣ ни слезъ, ни вражды,
Ни безкрестныхъ могилъ, ни рабóвъ.
Ни нужды, безпросвѣтной, мертвящей нужды, 15
Ни мечá, ни позóрныхъ столбóвъ.

О мой другъ! Не мечтá этотъ свѣтлый приходъ,
Не пустая надежда она:
Оглянись—зло вокругъ черезчуръ ужъ гнетётъ,
Ночь вокругъ черезчуръ ужъ темна! 20
Мѣрь устанетъ отъ мукъ, захлебнётся въ крови,
Утомится безумной борьбой,—
И подниметъ къ любви, къ беззавѣтной любви,
Очи полныя скорбною мольбой.

24. МАТЬ.

Тяжёлое дѣтство мнѣ пало на долю:
 Изъ прихоти взятый чужою семьей,
 По тѣмнымъ угламъ я наплакался вволю,
 Извѣдавъ всю тяжесть подачки людской.
 Меня окружало довольство . . . лишёній 5
 Не зналъ я, зато и любви я не зналъ,
 И въ тихія ночи отрадныхъ молений
 Никто надъ кроваткой моею не шепталъ.
 Я росъ одиноко, я росъ позабытымъ,
 Пугливымъ ребёнкомъ,—угрюмый, больной, 10
 Съ умомъ не по-дѣтски печалью развитымъ,
 И съ чуткой, болѣзненно-чуткой душой;
 И стали слетать ко мнѣ свѣтлыя грёзы,
 И стали мнѣ дивныя рѣчи шептать,
 И дѣтскія слёзы, безвинныя слёзы, 15
 Съ рѣсницъ моихъ тихо крылами свѣвать! . . .

Ночь . . . въ комнатѣ душно . . . сквозь шторы
 струится
 Тайнственный свѣтъ серебристой луны . . .
 Я глубже стараюсь въ подушки зарыться,
 А сны надо мной ужъ, завѣтные сны! . . . 20
 Чу! Шорохъ шаговъ и шумящаго платья . . .
 Несмѣлые звуки слышнѣй и слышнѣй . . .
 Вотъ нѣжное „здравствуй,“ и чьи-то объятья
 Кольцомъ обвились вокругъ шеи моей! . . .
 „Ты здѣсь, ты со мной, о моя дорогая, 25
 О милая мама! . . . ты снова пришла . . .
 Какіе жъ дары изъ далёкаго рая
 Ты бѣдному сыну съ собою принесла?
 Какъ въ прошлыя ночи, взяла-ль ты съ собою
 Съ луговъ его яркихъ, какъ день, мотыльковъ, 30

Изъ рѣкъ его рыбокъ съ цвѣтной чешуею,
 Изъ тѣмныхъ садовъ—ароматныхъ плодовъ?
 Споёшь ли ты райскія пѣсни мнѣ снова,
 Разскажешь ли снова, какъ въ блѣскѣ лучей
 И въ синихъ струяхъ оиміама святого, 35
 Тамъ носятся тѣни безгрѣшныхъ людей?
 Какъ ангелы въ полночь на зѣмлю слетаютъ
 И бродятъ вокругъ поселеній людскихъ,
 И чистыя слёзы молитвъ собираютъ
 И нѣжутъ жемчужныя нити изъ нихъ? . . . 40
 Сегодня, родная, я стою награды,
 Сегодня . . . о какъ ненавижу я ихъ,—
 Опять они сердце моё безъ пощады
 Измучили злобой упрёковъ своихъ . . .
 Скорѣй—же, скорѣй . . . “ 45

И подъ тихія ласки

Обвѣнянъ блаженствомъ нахлынувшихъ грѣзъ,
 Я сладко смыкалъ утомлённые глазки,
 Прильнувши къ подушкѣ, намокшей отъ слёзъ.

25. ЗАРЯ ЛѢННИВО ДОГОРАЕТЬ.

Заря лѣнниво догораетъ
 На небѣ алой полосой;
 Селó беззвучно засыпаетъ
 Въ сіяныи нѣчи голубой;
 И только пѣсня, замирая, 5
 Въ уснувшемъ вѣздухѣ звучить,
 Да ручеёкъ, струей играя,
 Съ журчаньемъ по лѣсу бѣжить . . .
 Какая ночь! какъ великаны,
 Деревья сонныя стоятъ 10

И изумрудныя поляны
 Въ глубóкой мглѣ безмóлвно спятъ . . .
 Въ капризныхъ, странныхъ очертаньяхъ
 Несутся тучки въ небесахъ;
 Свѣтъ съ тьмой въ роскошныхъ сочетаньяхъ 15
 Лежитъ на листьѣ и стволахъ . . .
 Съ отрадой жадной грудь вдыхаетъ
 Въ себя прохладныя струи,
 И снова въ сердцѣ закипаетъ
 Желанье счастья и любви . . . 20

26. ЖИЗНЬ.

Мѣняя каждый мигъ свой образъ прихотливый,
 Капризна, какъ дитя, и призрачна, какъ дымъ,
 Кипитъ повсюду жизнь въ тревогѣ суетливой,
 Великое смѣшавъ съ ничтожнымъ и смѣшнымъ.

Какóй нестрóйный гуль и какъ пестра картинa! 5
 Здѣсь—поцѣлуй любви, а тамъ ударъ ножёмъ;
 Здѣсь нагло прозвенѣлъ бубѣнчикъ аркелина,
 А тамъ идетъ прорóкъ, согбѣнный подъ крестомъ.

Гдѣ солнце, тамъ и тѣнь! Гдѣ слѣзы и молитвы,
 Тамъ и голодный стонъ мятѣжной нищеты, 10
 Вчера здѣсь былъ разгаръ кровопролитной бѣтвы,
 А завтра—расцвѣтутъ душистые цвѣты.

Вотъ чудный перль въ грязи, растоптанный толпою,
 А вотъ—душистый плодъ, подточенный червёмъ;
 Сейчасъ ты былъ герой, гордящийся собою, 15
 Теперь—ты блѣдный трусъ, подавленный стыдомъ!

Вотъ жизнь, вотъ этотъ сфинксъ ! законъ ея—мгновенье

И нѣтъ среди людей такого мудреца,
Кто-бъ могъ сказать толпѣ—куда ея движенье,
Кто могъ бы уловить черты ея лица. 20

То вся она—печаль, то вся она—приманка,
То всё въ ней—блескъ и свѣтъ, то всё—позоръ и
тьма;

Жизнь—это серафимъ и пьяная вакханка,
Жизнь—это океанъ и тѣсная тюрьма.

NOTES

PUSHKIN

1. Song from "The Gipsies," in praise of the bird's happy life.

Metre.—Trochaic: — ∪ | — ∪ | — ∪ | — ∪ and — ∪ | — ∪ | — alternately.

1. Бóжiя, poss. adj. of Богъ. Here in its proper sense; but also (1) merely expletive, кáждый бóжiй день, "every blessed day"; (2) бóжiй человѣкъ, "a simpleton."
- 2-4. Заботы, труда, гнѣзда *gen.* in neg. sentence.
3. Хлопотлiво, "fussily, with care," from хлопóты, *f. plur.*, "care, trouble." Свивáть *ipf.*, свить *pf.*, properly, "to roll up," here "to build."
5. Дóлгу, short form used attributively in poetry. Дрёмлетъ, from дремáть, "to slumber"; 1st *conj.* verbs whose stem ends in a labial insert л throughout *pres. ind.* and in *imperat.* and *pres. part.* and *ger.*; but 2nd *conj.* labial stems have л in 1st *pers. sing. pres. only*—e.g., купiть, *fut.* куплѹ, кúпитъ, but sometimes also in *p.p.p.*
6. Взойдѣтъ, *fut.* from взойти, *pf.* of восходiть. The interchange of *pres.* and *fut.* in this stanza (all the actions being indefinite in point of time) is chiefly made for the sake of variety, though there is a shade of difference between the *pf.*, as indicating brief action, and the *ipf.*, marking continuous action, following the completion of the other.
Крáсное, "radiant, glorious," poet.; not "red" as in prose. Внёмлетъ, *pres.* of внимáть, *ipf.* (*pf.* внять): in prose reg. внимаю, etc., "to heed, hear attentively," *c. dat.*
9. "After spring, the glory of nature, sultry summer will pass; and late autumn brings mist and rough weather."

15. За, "beyond," with motion. Сине, poet. use of short form (*cf.* line 5). Very few short forms are *soft* (похоже, "like," is another) even when taken from soft adj.—*e.g.*, горячъ, а, горячо, горячи, from горячий, "hot"; but here синь, сinya, сини.

2. "A Winter Evening." The poet is sitting in a cottage, while the storm roars and howls outside. It is sad and dark indoors. He asks his old nurse, a peasant-woman, who used to tell him stories as a boy, to sing one of her old songs to cheer the gloom.

Metre. — Trochaic : — ∪ | — ∪ | — ∪ | — ∪ and — ∪ | — ∪ | — ∪ | — alternately.

- 1-4. "The storm shrouds the sky in mist, whirling up snowy gusts: first it howls like a monster, then weeps like a child."

Крутя *ger.* of крутить.

Завоетъ, *fut.* of завѣтъ, *pf.* of завывать, "to howl, etc."

За-плачетъ, *fut.* of (за)плакать. The *pf.* here is used to contrast a series of abrupt actions with the continuous action in line 1. This may be used even of past actions (*cf.* Forbes, N., *Russ. Gramm.*, p. 188).

- 5-8. "First over the old roof suddenly it rustles the thatch; then, like a belated wayfarer, it beats at our window."

Зашумѣтъ, *fut.* of (за)шумѣть, "to begin to make a noise."

Шумъ is a rustling, rushing noise, of a crowd, a stream, a forest. Застучитъ, *fut.* of (за)стучать. Запоздалой, poetical form of запоздалый.

- 9-12. "Our old cottage is dark and sad. Why, good mother, hast thou fallen into silence by the window?"

Пріумъ, *pf. past.* of умолкать, "to be silent."

- 13-16. "Art thou, dear friend, wearied by the roar of the storm; or dozing to the buzz of thy spinning-wheel?"

14. Мой другъ, very familiar and affectionate, used for either gender.

Утомленá, *p.p.p.* of утомить, *pf.* of утомлять, "to weary."

- 17-20. "Kind friend of my unhappy youth, let us drain (the cup) of sorrow: where is the cup? Then our hearts will be lighter."

Кружка, "flagon, jug, mug," etc.

21. Спою, *imperat.* of *pf.* (с)пѣть, "to sing."

Какъ, etc. "How the halcyon lived in peace beyond the sea." This verse refers to some of the old fairy-stories that the peasant-nurse had told the poet as a boy.

3. "Autumn": Falling leaves and early frost. The hunter's hue and cry merrily resounds. The poet loves the sad season of faded splendour and the threat of coming winter. (From "Eugène Onégin.")

Metre.—Iambic, with double rhymes: ∪ — | ∪ — | ∪ — | ∪ — | ∪.

- 1, 2. Ужъ, etc. "Already the wood shakes off the last leaves from its bare branches."

4. "Still babbling, the stream runs past the mill; but the pond is already frozen"—lit. "chilled," from застыть, *pf.* of застывать, "to grow cold."

6. Отъѣзжія: отъѣзжее поле—a field far from cornfields and dwellings, used specially for hunting.

7. "The winter crop suffers from his wild sport."

Страждутъ = страдаютъ, from страдать. Ёзимъ, *fem.* = any crop sown before winter.

8. "The bark of dogs wakes the sleeping oak-groves."

- 9, 10. "Sad time, the eyes' enchantment, sweet to me is thy parting [or "farewell"] beauty."

- 11, 12. "I love the rich fading of nature, the woods clad in purple and gold."

- 13, 14. "In their shade [сѣнь, *fem.*] the rustle of the wind and its cool breath: the heavens veiled in eddying mist" (*instr.* of мгла).

16. "And the far-off threatenings of grey winter." Отд. *p.p.p.* of отдалить, *pf.* of отдалять, "to remove, withdraw."

4. "A Winter Road." Describes a lonely drive on a winter's night. The poet listens to the driver's endless songs and the dull tinkling of the sleigh-bell, as he watches the milestones fly past.

Metre.—Trochaic: — ∪ | — ∪ | — ∪ } — ∪ and — ∪ | — ∪ | — ∪ | — alternately.

1. "Through the eddying mist the moon peers out."

Пробира́ться *ipf.*, пробра́ться *pf.*, "to penetrate."

8. Гремѣть, from гремѣть, *ipf.*; за—, *pf.*, usually “to roar,” of thunder: here “to ring, tinkle.”
- 9-12. “I hear something [lit. “hears itself,” *passive reflex.*] homelike (native) in the long songs of the driver: at one time reckless jollity, at another, heartfelt anguish.”
13. “Not a fire, not a hut . . . (to be seen).” Ни properly: “not even,” requires не in same sentence to complete the negation; but this can be spared, as here, if the phrase is elliptical.
14. Глушь, *fem.*, here “wilderness, deserted country.”
 “To meet me only the milestones pass one by one.”
 Вёрсты, *plur.* of верста, a verst, about two-thirds of a mile.
 Полосаты, short form of полосатый, *adj.* of полоса (*plur.* пѳлосы). Mile-posts are usually painted in stripes: полосатый, “striped.”

5. “The Cloud.” The last storm-cloud drifts across the sky; it has been rent by the lightning, has echoed the thunder, and yielded a refreshing shower to the earth. Now it is time for the cloud to depart.

Metre. — Anapæstic catalectic: — — | ~ ~ — |
 ~ ~ — | ~ ~ — | ~ twice, and — — | ~ ~ — | ~ ~ —
 | ~ ~ — | twice.

- 1-4. “Last cloud of the scattered storm, alone thou art drifting over the clear azure: alone thou bringest mournful shade: alone thou saddenest the joyful day.”

Разс., *p.p.p.* of разсѣять, “to scatter”; *pf.* of —сѣвать. The *partic.* is often used for “distracted, absent-minded.”

2. Несёшься, lit. “art fleeting, hurrying”; *cf.* Gk. φέρεσθαι: both suggest rapid motion.
4. Ликующий, “exultant,” from ликовать, *ipf.*; *pf.* воз—.
6. “The lightning terribly surrounded thee.” Обвивать, *ipf.*; обвить, *pf.*
- 7, 8. “Thou re-echoedst a mysterious roar, and drenchedst the thirsty earth with rain.”

Алчный, from алкать, “to thirst”—usually = “eager.”

Пѳить *ipf.*; *pf.* на—, “to give to drink, to water.”

- 9-12. “Enough, hide thyself away! The time is past. The earth hath been refreshed, and the tempest hath sped by; and the wind, caressing the leaves of the trees, driveth thee away from the peaceful sky.”

Сокройся, from сокрыться = скрѣться, *pf.* of скрыватьсѣ.

11. Дре́вѣсь, poet. *gen. pl.* of д(е)рево.
 12. Успо́к., *p.p.p.* of успоко́ить, *pf.* of успоко́ивать, "to quiet."
 Гóнить, *pres.* of гнать.

6. "The Monument." Imitating Horace (*Odes* III., 20), Pushkin lays claim to deathless renown. As long as there are poets in the world, as long as the Russian Empire lasts, he will be remembered and loved as the bard of freedom, no matter how his own age may misunderstand him.

Pushkin, especially in the third stanza, has admirably caught the spirit of Horace, while varying the local and historical colouring. The stately lines—

" . . . usque ego postera
 crescam laude recens, dum capitolium
 scandet cum tacita virgine pontifex,"

bring before us the dignity and might of ancient Rome, while Pushkin suggests that throughout Russia all men, even the races yet uncultured, will learn to love his poetry.

Metre.—Iambic : three lines, ∪ — | ∪ — | ∪ — |
 ∪ — | ∪ — | ∪ — | ∪ (catalectic), followed by ∪ —
 | ∪ — | ∪ — | ∪ —.

- 1-4. "I have raised for myself a monument not made with hands; the people's path to it shall ne'er be overgrown. It has towered higher with unsubmissive head than the pillar of Alexander."

Horace has: "I have raised a monument more lasting than bronze, loftier than the kingly structure of the pyramids."

Воздвѣгъ, *past* of —двѣг-нуть, *pf.* of —гáть. Нер. from не; рука, "hand"; творѣть, "to create."

2. Заростѣтъ, from зарастѣ, "to be overgrown"—*e.g.*, with grass, weeds, or shrubs, from disuse (*German zugewachsen*). Pushkin means that men will constantly be treading the path to his monument.
3. Вознёсся, *past* of воз-несть-сь, *pf.* of —носіть-ся. Главóю, poet. (Slavonic) for головóю, "head."

4. The memorial pillar of Alexander I. stands before the Winter Palace at Petrograd.
- 5, 6. Horace has "non omnis moriar." So Pushkin: "I shall not wholly perish. The soul in the sacred lyre will survive my dust and escape decay."
Завѣтный, "sacred," properly "testamentary"; from завѣтъ=(1) will; (2) вѣтхий, нѣвый 3., Old and New Testaments.
- 7, 8. "And I shall be famous so long as in the (sublunar) world even a single poet shall be alive."
Подл., from подъ, "beneath"; лунá, "moon."
Пійть=поётъ. The latter comes through German, French, Latin, from ancient Greek, ποιητής; the former from Modern Greek pronunciation of same word: phonetically p i i t i : s.
9. "And every tongue (being) therein shall name me"—i.e., shall speak of me by name.
11. "And the proud descendant (grandson) of the Slavs [i.e., the Russians] and the Finn, and the now wild Tungus, and the Calmuck, friend of the prairie."
Славянь, *gen. plur. of славянинъ; nom. pl. славяне.*
Finland had been annexed to Russia in 1809. The Tungus are a nomad, reindeer-keeping tribe in the arctic region of the Yenesei basin. The Calmucks are nomads living east of the lower Volga. Pushkin means that when these two tribes have been civilized and learn to read Russian, his fame will still survive.
- 13-16. "Long shall I be loved by the people for this, that I awoke noble feelings by my lyre, that in my cruel age I glorified freedom, and called for mercy on the fallen."
Нарóду, lit. "for the people," *dat. of advantage.* Любезный, both "beloved" and "amiable."
15. We should say "In an age of iron"; an allusion to the wars of Russia (Swedish, Turkish, Napoleonic) in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.
16. Пáдшимъ, *dat. plur. p.p. act. of пáсть, "to fall."* Pushkin may have Virgil's "parcere subiectis" in mind. (Pushkin had suffered for his liberal views. Cf. *Introduct.*, p. xii.)
- 17-20. "O Muse, be obedient to the Divine command; fear not reproach, asking not for a crown, accepting praise and slander with even temper (indifference), and strive not with fools (a fool)."
Страшѣться, *ipf., pf. у—, "to fear," c. gen.*
Трѣбуя and прѣмля, *gerunds of трѣбовать and принимáть (in prose, принима́я).* Оспáривать, *ipf., оспóрить, pf. "to dispute with," c. acc.*

Where Horace, secure in the admiration of his age and the favour of the Emperor Augustus, boldly demands the crown of bays (" . . . et mihi Delphica | lauro cinge volens, Melpomene, comam "), Pushkin, surrounded by jealousy and mistrust, is content to await the verdict of posterity.

LÉRMONTOV

7. "The Angel." *Subject*.—The soul's home is not in this world: she has heard an angel's song before coming to the vale of tears.

Metre.—Anapæstic: — — | ∪ ∪ — | ∪ ∪ — | ∪ ∪ — and — — | ∪ ∪ — | ∪ ∪ — alternately.

1. Полúночи, "of midnight," *gen., nom.* полночь, "across the midnight sky."
3. "The moon and the stars and the clouds in their throng" (*instr.*).
Звѣзды, *nom. plur.* of звѣзда. For modified ѣ, *cf.* гнѣзда, *pl.* of гнѣздó, "nest"; *dim.* гнѣздышко, and сѣдла, *pl.* of сѣдлó, "saddle."
4. Пѣсни, *dat.* after внимáли, from пѣснь, poet. form for пѣсня.
5. Безгр., "sinless," from грѣхъ, "sin."
9. Младýю, poet. for молодýю, which form itself occurs in line 11.
12. "And the sound of his song in the young soul abode without words, yet living."
13. "And long in the world she wearied" (lit. "wearied herself").
14. Полнá, from полный; *masc.* полонъ; *neut.* полно, *plur.* —ы, "full."
15. "And for her (the soul) the dreary (or tedious) songs of earth could not replace the strains [*gen. plur.* after neg.] of heaven" (*gen. plur.* of небо, *nom.* небеса.)

8. "The Sail." One white sail on the misty blue sea! Is the mariner yonder some restless spirit, who flees from sorrow to find it again, who finds the beauty of life in fighting against the storm?

Metre.—Iambic: see page xviii.

4. "What has he left (thrown over) in his native land?"
Кину́ть, *pf.* of кидáть. Краю́, *loc.* of край (cf. на краю́, "on the edge").
6. "The mast bends and creaks."
Ма́чта, Teutonic word (cf. Eng. and German "Mast").
Гне́тся, from гну́ться, *ipf.*; *pf.* за—, со—.
7. "Alas, he seeks no happiness, and it is not from happiness that he flies"—*i.e.*, he leaves trouble behind, and may expect fresh sorrow ahead of him.
- 9-12. "Beneath him the flood is brighter than azure, above him (shines) a ray of golden sunlight. But he, rebellious, calls for storms, as if in storms were peace."

9. "The Prayer." In moments of trial and sorrow there is salvation and present help in a living word of prayer.

Metre.—Iambic, somewhat varied by trisyllabic rhymes.

- 1, 2. A conditional sentence. Lit. "At a hard moment of life, if sorrow presses into my heart? (Then) one glorious prayer do I repeat, etc."—*i.e.*, "Whenever sorrows beset me, I repeat, etc." (both verbs are *pres.*).
6. "In the harmony of living words," *loc.* of созвѣчье (=—ie).
- 7, 8. "And there breathes an unimaginable, holy rapture therein."
- 9-12. "From my soul, as it were, a burden will roll away; doubt (flees) afar; I believe, I weep, and all is well."
Скати́ться, *pf.* of скáтываться. Lit. "It believes itself and it weeps itself, and so, easily, easily. . ."
Вѣ́рится, impersonal: so in German, *und es glaubt sich und es weint sich*.

10. "Cossack Cradle-Song." The mother looks forward to the time when her son, grown to a tall warrior, will go out to fight the Caucasian tribesmen (as his father is now doing), and foresees her own mingled pride and grief when that day shall come. But now let the babe sleep, while he knows no care.

Metre. — Trochaic : — ∪ | — ∪ | — ∪ | — ∪ and — ∪ | — ∪ | — alternately.

1. Спи, *imperat.* of спать.
2. "Lullaby." Cf. verb баюкать, "to lull."
6. Стáну, *fut.* from *pf.* стать, "to begin"; the *past*, сталъ, is also frequent. In *pres.* начинáть is commoner than стáновиться.
8. Спою *fut.* from *pf.* с-пѣть, "to sing."
9. Дремлі *imperat.* of дремáть: observe л is kept, as in *pres.* Закр., *gerund past* of *pf.* закрыть, "to shut."
10. "The turbid wave splashes."
11. "The wicked Chechen creeps upon the bank; he sharpens his dagger." The Chechens are a Caucasian tribe.
14. Закалѣнь, short form of —лѣнный, *p.p.p.* of закалѣть, *pf.* of —калѣвать or —калѣть, "to harden."
15. Спокоѣнь, short form of спокойный, "quiet, still."
- 17, 18. "Thou shalt thyself learn to know (the time will come) a warlike life." So брáнное поле, "battlefield."
19. Вдѣнешь, *fut.* of *pf.* вдѣть, *ipf.* вдѣвáть, "to thrust in."
- 21-22. "I will embroider with silk (thy) warrior-saddle"—*i.e.*, the rich hangings attached to the leather seat.
25. Богатырь, "a hero, paladin, champion."
Съ виду, *gen.* of видъ (special form in adverbial phrase), "aspect, appearance."
- 27-30. Выйду—махнёшь—пролью, *futures*: "I will go out to escort thee: thou wilt wave [with thy hand] (farewell): how many bitter tears will I shed in secret on that night!"
34. Безутѣшно, "comfortless, inconsolable"; from утѣшить, *pf.* of утѣшáть, "to comfort."
35. Цѣлый день, *acc.* of duration of time. In prose весь день is also used.
36. "To divine [*i.e.*, to find out thy fate by magical means] o' nights." Cf. гадáніе, "divination." Ordinarily гадáть="to guess"; *pf.* у—, "to guess right."
38. Краю, *loc.* of край, "land"; in prose also "edge," as in на краю.
39. Пока, here "as long as"; also used for "until." Cf. "Я не пойду спать пока не кончу," "I won't go to bed till I've finished."
41. На, "for."

42. Образокъ, *dim.* of образъ, *plur.* образа, "an Icon, holy image or picture."
 43. Молясь, poet. for молясь; *gerund pres.* of моли́ться, "to pray."
 44. Ставь, *imperat.* of ста́вить, "to place, put (upright)."
 46. Гото́вьясь, *gerund pres.* of гото́виться, "to prepare."

11. "I go out alone upon the road." The poet wanders out on a still, starry night, and thinks of death. From life he hopes for nothing more. Yet his longing is not for the cold sleep of the tomb, but for a blissful trance of sweet dreams beneath a whispering oak.

Metre.—Trochaic: — ∪ | — ∪ | — ∪ | — ∪ | — ∪, followed by — ∪ | — ∪ | — ∪ | — ∪ | —.

2. "The stony (flinty) road glistens through the mist."
 3. Внѣмлетъ, *cf.* No. 1, line 7.
 5. Lit. "In the heavens it is solemn and wonderful."
 8. Жду, *c. gen.* as usual.
 10. "Not a whit do I regret the past."
 11. Ищѹ. Искать governs either *acc.* or *gen.*
 13. "But not with that cold sleep of the grave." Сномъ *instr.* of сонъ.
 16. "That, breathing [*gerund pres.* of дыша́тъ = дыха́тъ], my breast might gently heave." *Past indic.* after что́бъ = subjunctive.
 17-18. "That all night, all day caressing my ear [lit. "hearing"] a sweet voice might sing to me of love."
 19-20. "That over me, ever green, a dark oak might bend and rustle." Зеленѣя, *gerund* of зеленѣть, "to be green."
 Склоня́ться *ipf.*, склони́ться *pf.*

12. "Clouds." The poet, watching the clouds drifting from north to south, wonders whether they, like himself, are exiles, and what decree of fate, what crime or slander, has driven them forth. But no: the clouds are free and careless; they only seek a change from the barren north; no home-sickness weighs upon them.

Metre.—Dactylic, with trisyllabic rhymes (and hints of internal assonance): — ∪ ∪ | — ∪ ∪ | — ∪ ∪ | — ∪ ∪.

1. Тўчки, or тўчи, properly "storm-clouds," while облака are "fair-weather clouds" (*sing.* тўч-а, —ка, and облако).
- 2-4. "Across the azure field in a pearly chain, ye hasten, as if exiles even as I, from the dear north to a southern land." Сторона́ = страна́ in poetry.
10. "Strange to you are passions, and strange are sufferings" —*i.e.*, you are strangers to them.

KRYLOV

13. "The Dragon-Fly and the Ant."

Metre.—Trochaic, in lines of various lengths.

1. "Lit. "The dancer-dragon-fly," from попры́гать, "to leap"; so шалу́нья, "mad-cap," from шали́ть, "to play pranks." Compounds formed of two nouns in apposition are common in Russian: *e.g.*, Ма́тушка-Во́лга, "Mother Volga."
2. Кра́сное = (1) red, (2) radiant, fair (poetical and popular; in prose, краси́вый). Cf. Pushkin, "Ballad of Tsar Saltan," зра́вствуй, кра́сная дѣ́вица, "Hail, beauteous maid." So here.
Пропѣ́ла (*pf.*), the verb пѣ́ть becomes transitive by addition of *pref.* про, "Had sung through, etc."
4. Каті́ть въ глаза́, "comes on apace" (lit. "rolls into your eyes"). So зима́ каті́ть на дво́рь with same meaning (lit. "rolls into the yard"—*i.e.*, "up to your very door").

Каті́ть is another form of катáть (both *ipf.*). Verbs of motion are usually found in two *imperfective* forms, one (here катáть) indicating habitual or indefinite action, the other (каті́ть) for a definite or particular act.

Members of this series are: ході́ть (*indefinite*—Fr. *marcher*) я хожу́, "I go" (habitually); иди́ти (*definite*—Fr. *aller*) я иду́, "I am going" (at some stated time). Ёзди́ть—ѣ́хать: —я ѣ́ду, "I am going" (not on foot). Катáться—каті́ться used of "motion for the sake of motion"—*e.g.*, катáться верхомъ, "to ride" (for pleasure or exercise). (See Boyer and Speranski, "Russian Reader," p. 243.)

5. Чисто. The short form of adj. may be used attributively in poetry (*cf.* above, No. 1, line 15). Here чисто = "clear, open."
Помѣртвѣло, lit. "had grown deathlike."
6. "No more now of those bright days."
7. Какъ, popular for когда, "when."
8. Столъ, metaph. like our "board."
10. Нужда, observe metrical licence — for —.
12. Пойдѣтъ, *future* used conditionally. Lit. "And for whom, pray, will it come into mind to sing?" etc.—*i.e.*, "Who would think of singing?"
14. Удрученá, short form of удручѣнный (*p.p.p.* of удручить. *pf.* of удручать), "distressed."
16. Кумъ, and line 20, кумушка (or кумá), properly of god-father or godmother in relation to each other (Mod. Greek, *κουμπάρος*; from Latin *compar*); also used of those connected in any way by the baptismal tie, and finally as a familiar term of address (as in Mod. Greek).
17. "Grant me to regain my strength" (*cf.* собраться съ дѣхомъ, "to summon up courage").
18. Вѣшнихъ, adj. of весна, "spring."
19. Про—, aspectival: lit. "feed through" (*pf.*). Обогрѣтъ *pf.*, обогрѣвать *ipf.*, "to warm (all over)."
21. Да, lit. "indeed"—omit in English.
23. "Was there time for that, my pet?" Lit. "Was it up to that?" (*cf.* мнѣ не до васъ, "I have nothing to do with you"). Голубчикъ, lit. "little dove"—common familiar address.
26. Вскружило, *impers.*, lit. "It turned"—*i.e.*, "My head was turned." Observe accent рѳлов-у, *acc.* from —á; *nom. pl.* рѳловы; other cases regular. So вода, "water"; рука, "hand"; душа, "soul"; земля, "earth"; сторонá, "side"; среда, "Wednesday"; and about forty others. Another class changes the accent only in *nom. plur.*—*e.g.*, доска, "board"; *acc.* —ý, *nom. pl.* дѳски. These also number about forty. A few like цѣна, "price," may take either accent in *acc. sing.*
27. А here = "Ah." Безъ души, "thoughtlessly."
28. Лѣто, *acc.*, duration of time. Всѣ, adv. "continually."
29. Это дѣло, "That was your business" (*i.e.*, "Your occupation was dancing".)
30. Же, for emphasis: omit in English. Попляши, *imperat. pf.* from (по)плясáть, "to dance" (of peasants), but танцѳвать (Germ. *tanzen*), "to dance" (in a ballroom).

14. "The Mouse and the Rat."

Metre.—Iambic.

1. Лѣ, short for ли: so колъ = коли, line 8.
2. Вбѣжа-вши (or -въ), *gerund past* of вбѣжѣть, "Having run in."
4. Попѣлась, "Has got caught." Лѣву, *dat.* of advantage.
5. "My light," term of endearment.
6. Въ отвѣтъ, "in answer"; frequent in New Testament Luke iv., 12—Исусъ сказалъ ему въ отвѣтъ.
7. After —и in reflex. verbs —ся, not съ, is used.
Попустому, or попусту, *adv.* from пустой, "vain," "empty."
- 8, 9. Lit. "If it goes as far as claws with them [*i.e.*, if they come to clawing], then certainly for the lion [it is fated] not to be alive [*i.e.*, he will not come out alive]."
Лѣву, *dat.* of disadvantage; жив., the complement of быть, is attracted into *dat.* (So in Latin, Horace, *Satires* I., 1, 19, "Atqui licet esse beatis.") This use of быть with notion of fatality is archaic or popular (*cf.* Boyer and Speranski, "Russian Reader," p. 251). The attraction into the *dat.*, however, survives in phrases like мнѣ скучно быть одному, "It is tedious for me to be alone."
10. "There is no beast stronger than a cat" (*gen.* of comparison).

15. "The Wolf and the Fox."

Metre.—Iambic.

1. Лиса = лисица, always *fem.* in Russian.
Lit. "Having eaten of chicken-meat to repletion." Курятника *dim.* of курятина—*cf.* говядина, "beef" (originally, meat of any kind); телятина, "veal"; баранина, "mutton."
Нак. *gerund past. pf.* of (на)кѣшаться (*cf.* напѣться, "to drink your fill"); досыта *adv.* from сытый; сытъ, а, о, ы, "full, sated."
2. "And having hidden away a good pile as store" (lit. "into store").
При., *gerund past pf.* of (при)прятать.
3. Прилегла, *past. pf.* from прилечь.
Вздремнуть, *pf.* of —дремать.
Въ вечерній часъ, "at the evening hour": *adj.* of time usually end in —ній (*soft decl.*), *e.g.*, лѣтній, "summer"; поздній, "late."

5. Въ гости, *acc. plur.* old form; lit. "into the guests" (other examples, *cf.* Forbes, N., "Russian Grammar," p. 133).
"A hungry wolf comes trailing along to visit her."
6. Exclamation: "What trouble, gossip!" says he.
7. По-жи-вѣться, *pf.* of —влѣться, *c. instr.*, "to make profit, or gain advantage from"; here "to glean, or pick up."
9. Злы, *plur.* short form from злой; золь, зла, зло.
10. "It has almost come to hanging (my)self." Хотѣ, "near to."
11. Бѣдняжка, "poor dear," may be common gender.
Куманѣкъ, more familiar for кумъ (see above, No. 13, line 16).
12. Да (уасс.), "but." Извѣлишь (cringing), "Won't you deign to (eat some) hay?" (*partitive gen.*). Извѣлитъ, *pf.*, is used by servants, etc., of or to their superiors—*e.g.*, графиня извѣлитъ почивать, "The countess is pleased to be reposing."
Извѣлитъ, though *pf.*, has no specific future sense in such stereotyped uses as that just quoted. There is an *ipf.* Со-извѣлятъ, *pf.* —извѣлитъ, with similar meaning. Colloquially извѣльте is used for our "please"—*e.g.*, позвѣльте мнѣ книгу, "May I (have) the book?" Answer: Извѣльте, "Please (take it)," or "Here it is!"
14. "But her gossip (wanted) no hay; he would have liked something meaty." Мяснѣго, *partitive gen.* of мяснѣй, *adj.* of мясо, "meat."
15. "But of her store not a word from Mistress Fox"—understand не сказала.
16. "My grey knight." Рѣцарь, from German *Ritter*.
17. "Flattered over (head and) ears by his gossip." Обл., *p.p.p.* from (об)ласкать, "to coax." The accent in this *participle* often goes back a syllable, even where it is fixed in the rest of the verb—*e.g.*, потѣрянный from потерѣть.
По уши, observe accent. До ушей, "up to the ears," is also used (*sing.* ухо). Кумѣй, *instr.* of agent.

KOLTSOV

16. "Harvest." A picturesque account of the field-work of the Russian peasants leading up to the rye-harvest. In evoking such familiar scenes the poet avoids precise detail, and reveals the thoughts of the

country-folk as much as their actions. The poem is divided as follows:

I.—A vivid and highly-coloured description of a thunderstorm followed by timely and plentiful rain.
 II.—The thankfulness of the peasants, who see their crops growing. The work of early spring (before the summer rain)—the ploughing and sowing—is narrated.
 III.—The golden corn stands waving in the fields.
 IV.—The reaping, carting, and threshing. V.—The end of harvest and the gratitude of the villagers.

Metre.—Lines of five syllables of which the third is always accented; the remaining accents (if any) are entirely free, thus: $\underline{\text{ }} \underline{\text{ }} \text{—} \underline{\text{ }} \underline{\text{ }} \underline{\text{ }}$. No rhyme is used, but occasional assonances can be traced. The effect of this metre is novel and (to English ears) unusual; in some places it almost approaches rhythmical prose, but obeys definite rules of its own.

Title.—Урожа́й has a wider meaning than our “harvest”; it denotes the crop as a whole, first growing, then reaped, gathered, and used for the service of man.

1-10. Lit.: “With ruddy glow the sunrise has flamed; over the face of the earth the mist spreads: the day has blazed out with the sun’s fire; it has raised the mist higher than the mountain-top: it has condensed it into a black storm-cloud.”

1. По́лымемъ, *instr.* of по́лымя = пла́мя, “flame.”

2. За́ря, “glow,” of sunrise or sunset. Вспы́хивать, *ipf.*, вспы́хнутъ, *pf.*, “to flame up.”

4. Стéлиться, from стлáться.

8. Темя́, properly “crown of head”; here “hill-top”; by poetic license for те́мени (*gen.*).

9. Нагусти́ль: *past pf.* of густы́ть (*pf.* also с—), “to condense.”

11-20. “The black cloud has frowned, has frowned: as if she bethought her, just as if she remembered her homeland. . . . The gusty winds will carry her along to every region of the realms of day” (lit. “of the white world”).

20. Бѣлый, "white," a conventional epithet of свѣтъ, "world": like "the round earth," "God's earth," "the merry world," etc.
- 21-24. "She arms herself with thunder, with tempest and lightning-fire, with the rainbow yoke."
Дуга, properly of the high-arched yoke of Russian harness; here the compound is a popular rhyming variant for радуга, "rainbow."
- 25-32. "She has armed, she has stretched out, she has struck; and she has shed herself in big tears—even with drenching rain upon the broad bosom of the earth."
28. *Ip̃f.* проливаться, *pf.* пролиться, "to be outpoured"; from same stem adj. проливной, "pouring, torrential" (line 30).
31. Земной, adj. of земля, "earth."
- II. 33-44. "And from the height of heaven the sun looks out. The earth hath drunk her fill of rain-water. At fields and gardens all green the village folk cannot gaze enough: the village folk have awaited with trembling and with prayer the mercy of God."
33. Горá, usually "mountain"; here from aloft (*cf.* Slav. горѣ = вверхъ, "aloft").
Небѣсь, *gen. pl.* of небо.
35. Напиться, *pf.* of напиваться, "to drink your fill" (*cf.* накушаться above, No. 15, line 1).
36. Дбсыта, "to repletion."
37. На after насмотрятся (line 40).
40. Насмотрѣться, *pf.* of насматриваться, "to gaze your fill."
43. Мйлости, *gen.* after ждали. The peasants, who, of course, had sown their rye long before the storm described in section I., waited with eagerness for the rains of early summer which ensure a good harvest. The sowing is described in the following lines:
- 45-72. "As early as spring arise their holy, peaceful thoughts. The first thought—to pour into sacks the grain from the bin, to make ready the wains. But their second thought was to ride out betimes in file from the village. Their third thought, how they pondered it—to God the Lord they prayed; as soon as light (dawns) over the fields, all drove this way and that, and they set out to walk one after another, scattering the grain in great handfuls. They began to plough the earth with ploughs, and with the crooked share to turn it up, with the teeth of the harrow to harrow it."

45. Заодно (lit. "at one") = "at the same time as."
54. Дѹмушку, observe *dimin.* characteristic of popular speech.
55. Гужомъ, prop. *instr.* of гужъ, "rope": hence "in a line," "in file."
56. Пору, *acc.* of порá, "time." Въ сáмую пору also used for "at right time." Впору is also written.
63. Lit. "friend after friend" (*dim.*), probably only a popular variant for "each other": другъ за дру́гомъ.
64. Lit. "with a full handful," горсть, *fem.*
66. Дава́й паха́ть, a kind of historic imperative. A man would say, „дава́й паха́ть“ (lit. "give to plough")—*i.e.*, "let us begin to plough." This by a vivid construction is transferred to past time with the meaning above given; it also becomes quasi-impersonal.
- 67-68. Плугъ is a heavy wooden plough (used in Little Russia), the share being tipped with iron; соха́ is a metal plough of lighter build.
70. Зубьё, collective of зубъ, "tooth," for teeth of harrow.
71. Lit. "to comb it in different directions."
- III. 73-88. "I will go to look, I will admire. What has the Lord sent for the people's toil? Breast-high the fruitful rye (stands): thick with ears it bows almost to earth. Like a guest of God on all sides it smiles to the joyful day. The breeze upon it ripples and shimmers, with golden waves it runs hither and thither."
77. Вѣше по́яса, lit. "Higher than the belt."
79. Дре́мнѣть ко́лосомъ, lit. "slumbers [*i.e.*, "grows thick"] with ears"; from дрема́ть; *pres.* usually дре́млю, дре́млетъ, but the above form occurs in this special sense, which also appears in the participial adj. дре́мучій (лѣсъ), "slumbering"—*i.e.*, dense virgin forest.
- IV. 89-100. "The folk by families have set themselves to reap, to mow down to the root the tall rye. The sheaves are gathered into shocks not far apart. From the creaking wains all night the music sounds. On the threshing-floors everywhere like princes the stacks are broadly enthroned, with heads upraised."
90. Приня́ли́ся: —ся for —сь, as often in poetry. Принима́ться, *ipf.*, прини́яться, *pf.*, "to undertake, set yourself to." But simple verb = "to accept."
93. Ча́стѣя, "frequent" of *place*—*i.e.*, near together. The sheaves are piled in shocks or stooks, which are carted off as soon as possible.

94. Слѡжены, *p.p.p.* of сложѣть, *pf.* "to put together"; *ipf.* складывать.
95. Lit. "From wains all night music creaks"—*i.e.*, from the wheels with their wooden axles.
97. Князѣя, *plural* of князь. Lit. "Like princes the stacks sit widely, having raised their heads."
- V. 101-108. "The sun sees—the harvest is ended. Colder he has departed towards autumn. But warm (glows) the villager's candle before the image of the Mother of God."
102. Жѣтва, from жать, "to reap," is the actual process of harvest. Кѡнчена, *fem. p.p.p.* of кѡнчить, *pf.* of кончатъ.
103. Холоднѣй = холоднѣе, *comp. adv.* of холодный, "cold." The sun's "departure" at the approach of winter is a thought often found in poetry of all countries.
106. Бѡжѣя Мѣтеръ and Богорѡдица are usual titles for the Virgin Mary (Gk. *Μητὴρ Θεοῦ* and *Θεοτόκος*). The candle is set up in gratitude for the good harvest.

NEKRASOV

17. "The Schoolboy." The narrator, driving in a cart through dreary country ("sky, a fir-wood and sand," line 2), overtakes a boy and gives him a lift (line 4). The boy is bare-footed, ragged, and dirty, but he has a book and is going to school (lines 5-10). What sacrifices of parents or kinsfolk have made this possible? (lines 11-16). Or is he the son of an enfranchised serf, free but destitute? (line 17). Well, never fear; learning is the road to fame, as Lomonósov found (lines 20-24). Only by courage can the dream of better days come true (lines 25-30). For this faith in the future the narrator loves his country (lines 31 to end).

Metre. — Trochaic : — ∪ | — ∪ | — ∪ | — ∪ and — ∪ | — ∪ | — ∪ | — alternately.

1. "Well, get on for goodness' sake!" The driver speaks to the horse.

Пошёлъ used as *imperative* (not polite). So to a dog: Пошла вонъ, "Get out!" *Pascholl* is used in East Germany. This use of *past tense* as *imperative* is confined to the present instances (cf. Boyer and Speranski, *Russian Reader*, p. 288).

4. "Hi, sit down by me, young friend." Къ, lit. "towards," "to" (cf. German, "setze dich zu mir hin").
7. "Don't be ashamed; what does that matter? That has been (is) the road of many famous men"—i.e., many have risen to fame from dirt and rags.
Многихъ, adjectival form of много (*nom. plur. мно́гие*). Here, as the *possessive genitive* is required, the whole phrase goes into the *genitive plural*.
11. Батька=батьюшка, "father." Грошъ=Germ. *Groschen*, "penny."
13. Дьячиха, wife of дьячѣкъ, who combines duties of precentor, parish clerk, and sexton in a village church.
14. Отдала, *masc. отдалъ*, from отдать, *pf.* "to give (up)," *ipf.* —давать. Четвертачѣкъ, *dim.* of четвертакъ, "quarter-rouble."
15. Что, popular for который. Проѣзжая, *participial adjective* from проѣзжать, "to travel through"; the regular *pres. participle* is проѣзжающий. Купчиха, "merchant's wife."
16. "Gave for (a little) tea"—i.e., as a gratuity; usual phrase: давать на чай.
17. Можетъ (быть), "may be, perchance."
Дворовый, a household serf.
18. "One of the liberated" refers to emancipation of serfs in 1861.
20. "Fear not, thou wilt not be lost"—*future* of пропасть, *pf.* of пропадать.
22. See Introduction, p. ix.
25. Lit. "It is not without good souls in the world"—i.e., there are good people in the world: свѣтъ не безъ добрыхъ людей (saying).
26. "Some one or other will carry you off to Moscow: You'll be at the University."
28. "So does your dream fulfil itself in reality"—i.e., comes true. From this root come явь (*f.*), "reality"; яв-ный (*adv.* —но), "evident"; являть *ipf.*, явить *pf.*, "to show"—e.g., in New Testament, Онъ явилъ Себя ученикамъ, "He appeared unto His disciples": явлѣніе, "appearance"; also "scene" of a play.

30. Трусъ, *imperative* of трѹсѣтъ, "to falter, play the coward."
31. "That is why I love thee deeply [adverb], my native Russia."
34. Поги́бъ, *past ind.* of погѣбнуть, "to go to ruin," погѣбла, о, и.
36. То-и-знай, stereotyped expression = "continually." Originally "all you know."
38. "Strong by their loving soul," *instr.*
40. "Puffed up with their own conceit." So напыщенность, "conceit, bombast."

18. "Farewell." Forget the days of failure, strife, and jealousy; but remember the days of love, joy, and progress: for these give thanks.

Metre.—Iambic.

Простѣ, "farewell," or "forgive."

1. ПѢМНИ, *imperat.* of пѢМНИТЬ. In consonant stems, where the *inf.* is not accented on the last syllable, the *imperat.* usually ends in —Ь, —ЬТЕ. But after double consonants, as here, —И, —ИТЕ, are more often found. Thus from вѣрѣтъ we have вѣр-Ь, —ЬТЕ; from пишѣтъ, пиш-И, —ИТЕ.

Дней, бурь, слѣзъ, угрозъ (lines 1-4) all *gen. plur.* after negative.

5. Дни, *acc. plur.*, governed by благослові, "bless."

19. "When I think of the horrors of war, I pity not the fallen hero, nor the friend, for he will forget; nor yet the wife, for she, alas! will console herself; but only the poor mothers. For them there is no forgetting: they carry their sorrow to the grave."

Metre.—Iambic.

1. Внимѣя, *gerund pres.* of внимѣтъ, "to heed, hear with attention." Gerund here absolute or "pendent," the subject of the main verb (жалъ) sc. есть, being quasi-impersonal. This use (impossible in Latin and incorrect in English—*e.g.*, "Returning home, the weather seemed [to me] to have improved") is common in Russian.
- Ужаса́мъ, *dat.* after вн. (*cf.* No. 1, line 7).

3. Мнѣ жаль не, lit. "To me there is pity not of . . ."—*i.e.*, "I do not pity."
13. То слёзы, "Those are the tears."
14. "For them (it is not given) to forget . . ."
16. "As for the weeping willow (it is not possible) to raise her drooping boughs."
- Плаку́чей, *participial adjective* of пла́кать: *pres. part.* пла́чущий. So могуч́ий from мочь, "mighty." Дрему́чий from дрема́ть, "slumbering" (*i.e.*, "virgin") [forest].
17. Пони́кнувшихъ в., *gen. plur.* (after не) *past. part.* active of пони́кнуть, *pf.* of пони́кать.

20. "Quiet." These lines form part of a longer poem, dealing with the glories of Russia, as shown in her heroic defence during the Crimean War, and with the hopes for the future fostered by the return of peace.

The narrator has just come home to his native land; he greets it with passionate love, which, aroused by every feature of the familiar scenery, rises to an ecstasy of devotion, when he enters a humble village church for prayer and thanksgiving (first section). Then he reflects on the war just ended—the dust has not yet settled upon the warriors' graves—how the drums rolled, and the Russian people, peace-loving and loath to fight, rose like a giant to guard his home. Three empires strove against Russia, but the brave Emperor and his men, by the Divine aid, beat them off (second and third sections). In the fourth section, printed here, the poet speaks of the ardent soul latent in the vast frame of the Russian empire, the hopefulness, vigour, and industry of the people. Such a spirit bodes well for the days to come: the ploughman, the poet, the warrior, the sailor, with the Almighty One, will lead Russia to glory. (Finally, the narrator reaches his own home, and, spurred by the example of a humble toiler, resolves to do his share in the great work.)

Metre.—Iambic: $\cup - | \cup - | \cup - | \cup - |$ or $\cup - | \cup - | \cup - | \cup -$ (in pairs of corresponding lines with single or double rhymes).

4. Ну, not needed in Eng. "However strongly the blast shake the tops of the ancient trees, it will not overthrow them . . ." (lit. "place them underneath").
8. Заповѣдный (from заповѣдь, *f.*, "commandment") = заповѣданный, "consecrated." Certain parts of the forests are set apart by religious ceremony, performed by the priest before the icons; after this they may not be cut down until (after several years) the ban is withdrawn.
9. Lit. (It is) "not to guess"—*i.e.*, "there is no guessing, what thy dumb stillness meaneth" (знаменовать).
11. "But thy wise heart exulteth and is full of tenderness until the day."
19. Adverbs: "Tirelessly, cheerfully, amicably, thou toilest in every part [lit. "all"] with might and main" (lit. "from the shoulder").
21. "A wise striving after the good giveth life to thy children."
- 23, 24. "Enlightenment is entering upon its rights [*acc. plur.* of право]. The gloom departs—(it is) lighter around."
28. "May it be fulfilled!" *fut.* of сбыться, *pf.* of сбываться.
29. "Let not the sun of righteousness weary of shining. . ."
- 31-33. "Let the blessing of God descend upon honest workers, let their toil be fruitful and harmonious." Да = пусть (*cf.* да будетъ свѣтъ: и былъ свѣтъ, "'Let there be light,' and there was light").
39. "Before whom private efforts (are but) as the shallow pools, beside the mighty (-watered) Neva."

21. "Show me the place where the Russian peasant does not groan and suffer—in field, workshop, hut, or prison! Will he ever wake and free himself?"

Metre.—Anapæstic. (In lines 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 22, the accent on the first syllable is disregarded for metrical purposes.)

1. Обитель, *fem.* "abode" (*cf.* обитать, "to dwell").
6. "Passing the night beneath his waggon on the plains." ночью, *gerund* of ночевать, "to pass the night." German *übernachten* (*cf.* зимовать, "to winter").

- 7, 8. "In gaols and prisons, in mines or an iron chain"—*i.e.*, in fetters, as worn by Siberian convicts.
10. "Not glad at the light of God's sun." *Dative* after радъ, as я этому очень радъ.
- 11, 12. "In every remote little town at the entrances of law courts and public offices" (палата)—*i.e.*, the peasant has to wait long for justice and perhaps never obtains it.
- 13-16. The spring-floods of the Volga are not to be compared to the tide of misery and struggle that has inundated Russia.
- Вешной мн., *instr.* of time. "In the spring-time of much water." Заливѣть, *ipf.*, залить, *pf.*, "to flood."
15. Lit. "As with a great national struggle has our land filled herself."
20. "Or obeying [повиноваться *c. dat.*] the law of the world, hast thou already accomplished all that thou canst—composed a song like unto a groan, and hast fallen in thy spirit (spiritually) asleep for ever?"

22. "Peasant Children." The narrator meets a little boy who is helping his father by carting wood in bitter wintry weather. The lad is only six years old, but full of his own importance as a support of the family. The whole picture seemed like a scene from a puppet-show; yet it was real and typically Russian.

Metre.—Anapæstic, with spondee in first foot: — —

| ∪ ∪ — | ∪ ∪ — | ∪ ∪ — | — and — — | ∪ ∪ — |
 ∪ ∪ — | ∪ ∪ — | alternately.

4. "A cart(-load) of faggots" (cut branches); *genitive* in —y of divisible substances, like трѹбка табакѹ, "a pipe-full of tobacco."
5. "And striding importantly, with solemn calm, a peasant-boy led the nag by the bridle" (уздá).
7. "In big boots, in a sheep-skin jacket."
 Полушубокъ, "a half-shuba," a short fur-coat. Шуба, the usual winter overcoat in Russia, is fur-lined and reaches below the knees; still longer is the тулѹпъ, a driving-coat of sheepskin reaching almost to the feet.
8. Рукавицы, gloves without fingers, like ski-ing-mittens. А самъ: "But himself about a nail (high)"—*i.e.*, a perfect Tom Thumb.

9. Ступай, lit. "Pass beside for yourself"—i.e., "Go your own way."
10. "You are too severe, I see!"
Больно (lit. "sick")=бчень, here merely strengthens грѡзень, short form of грѡзный, "wrathful, stern."
Иванъ Гр.=John the Terrible.
11. Изъ лѣсу: observe accent; but line 2, изъ-лѣсу: In such cases, if there is any distinction, the phrase with the accented preposition is more like an adverb—e.g., за моремъ, "overseas"; but за моремъ, "beyond the [some particular] sea." So in line 2 the forest has a wider connotation perhaps than here, where a corner of it is immediately specified.
Вѣстимо, "of course."
13. Лѣсу, *irreg. loc.* like въ саду, на берегу, never with any other *prepos.* Раздавался, "resounded," *ipf.* from раздаваться; *pf.* раздаться, *pret.* раздался, —далась, —лось, —лось.
15. Lit. "The family is a big one, but there are in all two head of (grown-up) men, my father and I"—i.e., two males in the family, the rest women and girls.
Человѣкъ is used as a noun of measure like our "head" (of cattle). So пять человѣкъ солдатъ, учениковъ, "five (head of) soldiers, pupils."
17. "Well, just think of that!" (Lit. "So behold that's what!"). "And what's your name?" (Lit. "How to call you?")—more popular than the polite какъ васъ зовутъ?
18. Власомъ, *predic. instr.* of Власъ = Blasius, or Blaise (Pascal had this name).
19. Кой=который or какой. Годикъ *dimin.* of годъ, "year." Popular for сколько вамъ лѣтъ? "How old are you?"
Шестой, "My sixth year has passed"—i.e., "I am over six." *Ipf.* миновать, *pf.* минути.
20. (To the horse.) "'Gee, slow-coach,' shouted the mite in a bass voice."
21. "Jerked it by the bridle and strode on quicker."
Рвануть, *pf.* "to pull."
За-шагалъ, *pf.* За— often denotes the beginning of an action, as за-пѣтъ, *pf.*, "to begin to sing, strike up" (*cf.* No. 25, line 19).
23. Уморительно, "killingly"—i.e., ridiculously; so у смѣшно, "killingly funny."
27. "The sleigh, the faggots, the piebald [*dim.* of пѣгій] horse."

28. "And the snow which lay up to the windows of the village "
—*i.e.*, as high as the cottage windows. Окóшекъ, *gen.*
pl. of окóшко.

31. "With the stamp of the unkindly, cruel winter; everything that is so tormentingly [*i.e.*, unutterably] sweet to a Russian soul, and which inspires Russian thoughts in the mind" (lit. "into the minds").

Клеймó, "stamp, hall-mark." Нелюдíмый, "unfriendly, misanthropic." Мертвѣя́щій, "deadening."

Вселя́ть *ipf.*, вселѣ́тъ *pf.*, properly "to settle," also "to inspire, suggest."

The poet, on the one hand, is entranced by the beauty of the snow-covered winter landscape; yet he cannot forget the sufferings of the poor in cold weather, although these are faced with cheerfulness and heroism.

23. "My friend, my brother," the most stirring and hopeful of Nadson's poems. The weary toilers in the cause of Right may take heart; better days are coming; the world is sick of pain and bloodshed; and men's hearts are ready to turn towards love and goodness.

Metre.—Anapæstic: dactyls and spondees are admitted for variety.

1, 2. *Scan.:*

Дру́гъ мой́ | бра́тъ мой́ | уста́ | лы́й страда́ | ю́щій бра́тъ,
Кто́-бу́ ты | не́ бы́лъ | не́ па́ | дай́ ду́шой.

Irregular rhythm for special emphasis.

2. "Whoever thou art (wast)"—neg. needless in Engl.

3. Пусть, lines 3 to 6 form an *if*-clause in form of command; the *then*-clause begins line 7.

4. "Over an earth drenched with tears."

Омы́той, *p.p.p.* of омы́тъ, *pf.* of омыва́тъ.

5. "Let the holy ideal (be) shattered and slandered" (руга́тъ, "to scold").

7. "Believe (me), the time will come" (*fut.* of наста́тъ).

9, 10. "Not with (in) a crown of thorns, not beneath the galling [lit. "pressing"] chain, not with the cross on her bowed shoulders."

Согбе́нный or согну́тый, *p.p.p.* of согига́тъ, *ipf.*; согну́тъ, *pf.*, "to bow, bend."

11. Scan.—Въ мѣрѣ прѣидетъ | она въ силъ | ѣ, etc.

12. Съ яркимъ свѣтъ | точемъ сейчасъ | -тъя въ рукахъ |

These examples show that relatively unimportant words of two syllables may lose their accent if the rhythm demands it.

15, 16. "No want, unenlightened, killing want, no sword, no posts of shame" (gallows).

Мертвѣящій, *pres. p.a.* from мертвѣть, rarer *ipf.* of у—, for usual умерщвлять, "to kill."

NADSON

24. "Mother." The poet bewails the loneliness of his boyhood, and recalls or imagines an unexpected visit from his mother; the rapture of their greeting; the songs and fairy-stories with which she cheered and consoled him. This seems to suggest a later time, when the poet, still lonely and misunderstood, longs for his mother, who can only come to him in dreams.

Metre.—Anapæstic.

1. Мнѣ палю, "fell to my lot."

2. Взятый, *p.p.p.* of взять, "taken through a whim by a strange family."

4. "Learning the whole burden of people's charity."

7. Отрад. мол., *gen. plur.*, object of не шепталъ.

9, 10. "I grew up in loneliness" (*adv.*); "I grew up forgotten [*predic. instr.*], a timid boy [*instr.*], sullen, sickly" (*nom.*).

11, 12. Lit. "With a mind sadly developed not after the manner of a child; with a sensitive, morbidly sensitive, spirit."

20. "But dreams are already over me, holy dreams."

21. "Hark, the sound of steps and (of) a rustling [*pres. part. a.* of шумѣть] dress!"

23. И, etc. "And someone's embraces twined (themselves in a ring) round my neck."

Обви́ли́ся, *past* of обви́ться, *pf.* of обвива́ться: ся popular and poet. for съ after vowel.

- 29-32. Моты́лькóвъ, *gen. pl.* of моты́лѣкъ = ба́бочка, "butterfly." This and ры́бокъ and пло́дóвъ are *partitive gen.* English "some." Его́, *i.e.* ráя.

Trans.—"As on former nights, hast thou brought with thee from its meadows butterflies bright as day, from its rivers fish with many-coloured scales, from its dark gardens aromatic fruits?"

35. "In the blue clouds [lit. "streams"] of holy incense." From Gk. Θυρίαμα.

40. "And thread strings of pearls out of them."

- 45-48. Lit. "And beneath still caresses, fanned by the ecstasy of floating dreams, I sweetly closed my weary eyes, burying my head in the pillow, wet with tears."

Обвѣ́янь, *p.p.* of (об)-вѣ́ять, "to blow upon." Нахл., *p.p. act.* of нахлы́нуть, *pf.* "to stream up." Смы́кать, *ipf.*; сомкнѹ́тъ, *pf.* "to shut, fasten."

48. Прил., *gerund past* of (при)льнѹ́тъ, "to nestle." Намок., *p.p. act.* of намóкнуть, *pf.* of —ка́тъ.

25 "Sunset." The crimson glow of evening slowly fades; the village is silent; one faint song alone is heard, save for the stream by the wood. The trees stand like giants, the fields slumber wrapt in mist. Weird cloud-shapes float across the sky. The longing for love and happiness reawakens in the poet's heart.

Metre.—Iambic: ◡ — | ◡ — | ◡ — | ◡ — | ◡ and ◡ — | ◡ — | ◡ — | ◡ — alternately.

1. "In the sky the evening-glow slowly (lazily) burns away in crimson radiance" (lit. "streak").
Заря́ is either the glow of dawn or of sunset.
6. Уснѹ́вшемъ, *loc. sing. masc. p.p. act.* of уснѹ́тъ, *pf.* "to fall asleep."
7. "And the streamlet, with playful eddies [lit. "playing with its eddies"], runs babbling through the wood."
Ip.f. журча́тъ, *pf.* за—, "to murmur, babble," etc.
14. Cf. No. 5, line 2.
15. Lit. "Light with darkness in exquisite union lies upon foliage and tree-trunks."

- 17-20. "With eager (thirsty) delight my breast inbreathes the cool streams (of air) and anew in my heart wakes [lit. "boils up "] the longing," etc.

26. "Life." The poet describes the life of man as a series of violent contrasts—love and hatred, joy and sorrow, sin and holiness—wherein he can trace no law but chaos.

Metre.—Iambic: $\cup - | \cup - | \cup - | \cup - | \cup - |$
 $- \cup | \bar{\cup}$ and $\cup - | \cup - | \cup - | \cup - | \cup - | \cup -$
 alternately.

4. "Confounding [lit. "having confounded "] what is great with the worthless and ridiculous." Смѣшáть, *pf.* of смѣшивáть.
5. "What discordant tumult!"
7. "Here saucily ring the harlequin's bells, while there goes a prophet bowed beneath a cross." Согб, see No. 23, line 10.
10. "There is also the hungry groan of rebellious poverty."
14. Подтóченный, *p.p.p.* of (под)точíть, "to gnaw (under)."
16. Подáвленный, *p.p.p.* of подавíть, *pf.* of подавлáть, "to crush, weigh down."

VOCABULARY

(See NOTES)

A

Александрійскій
 а́лый, ruby-coloured
 а́лчный, thirsty, famished
 а́нгель, angel
 арлекинъ, harlequin
 архангелъскій (*adj.*), from
 Archangel

Б

багрѣць, purple colour
 бась, base
 ба́тка, ба́тя, daddy
 ба́юшки-баю, hush-by baby
 безви́нный, innocent, guiltless
 безгрѣ́шный, sinless
 безда́рный (-ренъ, -рна, -рно),
 not talented
 безпло́дный, futile
 безутѣ́шно, inconsolably
 беззавѣ́тный, devoted
 беззвѣ́чно, soundless
 безконѣ́чный, endless
 безкрѣ́стный, without a cross
 безмо́лвно, silently
 безпросвѣ́тный, without a
 glimmer of light
 безу́мный, mad
 безъ, without
 бе́регъ, shore, bank
 бѣ́тва, combat
 благодѣ́тная, benevolent

благодѣ́ть (*f.*), benevolence
 благоро́дный, noble
 благословля́ть (*ipf.*), благо-
 слови́ть (*pf.*), to bless, to
 thank
 блаже́нство, blessedness
 блѣ́скъ, shine, glitter
 блестя́ть (блещу́, блестя́шь),
 to shine
 блѣ́дный, pale
 блужда́ть, to wander, to err
 богаты́рь, hero, valiant knight
 Богъ, God
 бо́дро, bravely
 боево́й (*adj.*), of battle
 Бо́жій (*adj.*), of God
 бо́й, fight, battle
 бо́ль, бо́льше, more (*comp.* of
 много)
 бо́льно, painfully (*pop.*), very,
 much
 большо́й, big
 болѣ́зненно, painfully
 больно́й, ill, sick
 бо́рзая, swift, quick
 борьба́, struggle
 боссо́й (босъ, бо́сы), bare-
 footed
 бра́нный, warlike
 братъ, brother
 бре́мя, burden (*fig.* weight)
 бродя́ть, to wander

бубѣнчикъ, little bell
будить, to awaken (*trans.*)
будто (*adv.*), as if
будь!, be!
буйный вѣтеръ, raging wind
буря, storm
быстро, quickly
быть, to be
бѣдный, poor
бѣдняжка, poor fellow
бѣжать, to run
блѣсть, to show white
бѣшенный, mad, frenzied

В

вааль, bail
важно, gravely
вакханка, bacchante
валъ, wave, billow
вбѣжавши, *p. ger.* of вбѣ-
жать, to run into
вволю, at will, at pleasure
вдругъ, suddenly
вдыхать (*ipf.*), вдохнуть (*pf.*),
to breathe
вдѣвать, вдѣть (*pf.* вдѣну), to
put in, draw in
вездѣ, everywhere
везущій (*pr. part.* of везти,
возить), to cart, transport
великанъ, giant
великій, great
велѣніе, be, order, commands
веретенó, spindle
вернуться, to come back
верста, verst (see Notes)
вершина, summit, top
весѣлый, merry
весна, spring
вести, водить, to lead
весь, вся, всё, all
вѣтхій, old, ancient
вечерній (*adj.*), evening
вечеръ, evening
вѣшній (*poet.*), весенній (*adj.*),
spring
вздремнуть, to take a nap
вздыматься, to raise

взять (*pf.* возьмѣ), to take;
брать (*ipf.* берѣ)
видѣ, appearance; съ виду, by
appearance
вижу, I see, of видѣть, to see
вихрь (*m.*), whirlwind
внимать (*ipf.*), внять (*perf.*), to
listen
внукъ, grandchild
внутри, inside
вода, water
воздвигать (*ipf.*), воздвигнуть
(*pf.*), to raise, erect, rear
воздухъ, air
возноситься (*ipf.*), вознестись
(*pf.*), to rise, mount
возславить, to glorify
возъ, cart-load
война, war
воинъ, warrior
вокругъ, round about
волкъ, wolf
волна, wave, billow
волнистый, wavy
воля, will, freedom
воображать (*ipf.*), вообразить
(*pf.*), to imagine
ворошокъ (*dim.* of ворохъ),
pile
вотъ, that is
вражда, enmity
время, time
всегда, always
всего, all together
вселять (*ipf.*), вселить (*pf.*),
to inspire
вскружить голову, to turn
one's brain
вспоминать, вспомнить (*pf.*),
to remember, recollect
встрепенуться, to shake the
wings
встрѣча, meeting; на-встрѣчу
мнѣ, to meet me
встрѣчать (*ipf.*), встрѣтить
(*pf.*), to meet
вступать (*ipf.*), -пѣть (*pf.*), to
enter

всходить (*ipf.*), взойти (*pf.*), to
 rise (of the sun)
 всякій, всякъ, each, every
 всё, all, everything
 вспыхивать (*ipf.*), вспыхнуть
 (*pf.*), to flash
 второй, second
 вчера, yesterday
 вы, you
 выводить (*ipf.*), вывести (*pf.*),
 to bring out
 выпить (*pf.* of пить), to drink
 выходить, выйти (*pf.*), to go out
 выше, higher
 выѣзжать (*ipf.*), выѣхать (*pf.*),
 to go out (not on foot)
 въ, in
 вѣдь, you know
 вѣковой, secular
 вѣкъ, century, days
 вѣнецъ, crown
 вѣрить, по- (*pf.*), to believe
 вѣрно, truly
 вѣстимо (pop.), certainly
 вѣтвь (*f.*), twig, branch
 вѣтерокъ (*dim.*), see вѣтеръ
 вѣтеръ, wind
 вѣтка, twig
 вѣчный, eternal; вѣчно, for
 ever and ever
 вѣщій, prophetic, predicting

Г

гадать, угадать (*pf.*), to divine,
 try to guess the future
 гдѣ, where
 гдѣ-то, somewhere
 герой, hero
 глазки (*pl. dim.*), eyes; глазъ,
 глаза
 гласъ, гóлосъ, voice
 глубокий, глубже, deep,
 deeper; глубоко, deeply
 глупецъ, fool
 глухой (see Notes), dull, ob-
 scure
 глушь (*f.*), dull place
 глядѣть, по- (*pf.*), to look

гляжу (see глядѣть)
 гнать (гоню, гонишь), to
 chase, drive away
 гнесті (гнету), to press
 гнѣть, pressure, weight
 гнѣться, to bend oneself
 гнѣздо, nest
 говорить, to speak
 годикъ (*dim.* годъ), year
 горный, mountainous
 городишко, small town
 горячій (горячь, á, ó), hot,
 (fig. -ardent)
 головá, главá, head
 голодъ, hunger; голодный,
 hungry
 гóлосъ, voice
 голубой, light blue
 горá, mountain
 гордый, proud
 гордящийся, proud
 горе, grief, woe
 горсть (*f.*), handful
 горькій, bitter
 гость (*m.*), guest, visitor; идти
 въ гости, to go visiting
 готовясь, getting ready
 готовъ, готовый, ready
 гробъ, tomb, coffin
 громъ, thunder
 грошъ, farthing
 грёзы, dreams
 гремѣть, to rattle
 грóзенъ, грóзный, stern, severe
 грудь (*f.*), breast, chest
 грусть, grief, sadness
 грязный (грязенъ, зна́, зно́,
 зны), dirty
 грязь (*f.*), dirt
 гужъ, rope
 гулять, to walk
 гуль, rumbling, drone
 гумно́, thrashing-floor

Д

да, yes, and (sometimes)
 давай (see Notes)

дава́ть (даю́), дать (*pf.*), дамъ,
 даше́, дать, дади́мъ, дади́те,
 даду́тъ, to give
 далеко́, far
 да́льний, far (*adj.*)
 даръ, gift
 два́, two
 движе́ние, be, movement
 дво́ровой, belonging to the
 house of a nobleman
 день, day
 ди́кий, wild
 дитя́, child
 дно, bottom
 для, for
 до (*gen.*), till
 добро́, good
 до́брый, good, kind
 доводи́ть (*ipf.*), довести́ (*pf.*), to
 lead up to
 дово́льно, enough
 дово́льство, wealth
 догора́ть, -рѣ́тъ (*pf.*), to burn
 out
 до́ждь (*m.*), rain
 доко́ль, till
 до́лгий, long
 до́лго, a long time
 долговѣ́чный, everlasting
 доли́на, valley
 до́лу, down
 доми́шко, small miserable
 house
 дома́, дома́ (*pl.*), house; до́ма,
 at home; домо́й, home (*adv.*)
 доро́га, road, way
 доро́гой, dear
 досы́та, till satisfied
 доходи́ть (*ipf.*), дойти́ (*pf.*), to
 come to, to go as far as
 древе́са, древе́сь (*g. pl.*), trees
 дрема́ть (дремлю́, лешь), to
 slumber, to doze
 дреми́ть (see Notes)
 дрови́шки (*dim.*), дрова́ (*pl.*),
 fuel
 дровни́ (*pl.*), peasant's sledge
 дровосѣ́къ, woodcutter

дрожа́ть, to tremble
 дру́гъ, дружо́къ (*dim.*), дру-
 зья́ (*pl.*), friend
 дру́жно, amicably, unani-
 mously
 дубра́ва, grove of leafy trees
 дубъ, oak
 ду́ма, thought
 ду́мать, to think
 ду́мушка (*dim.*), see ду́ма
 духо́вно, spiritually
 духъ, spirit
 душа́, soul
 души́стый, fragrant
 ду́шно, stifling
 дымъ, smoke
 дыха́ние, breath
 дыша́ть, по- (*pf.*), to breathe;
 дохну́тъ (*pf.*), to blow
 дя́чиха, sexton's wife
 дѣ́вица, maiden
 дѣ́ло, occupation, business
 дѣ́ти (*pl.* of дитя́), children
 дѣ́тскій (*adj.*), children's
 дѣ́тство, childhood

E

его́, his
 едва́, scarcely
 ей, to her
 е́льникъ, fir-grove
 есть, is, there is
 ещё, still, yet

Ж

жа́дный, eager, greedy
 жаль, жа́лко, it is a pity
 жалѣ́тъ, to pity
 жа́ркий, hot
 жатва́, reaping
 жать, to reap
 жда́ть, to wait
 жемчу́жный (*adj.*), pearled
 жена́, wife
 жела́ние, desire, wish
 желу́докъ, stomach
 желе́зный, iron

жѣртва, victim, sacrifice
жестокій, cruel, hard
живой, alive
животворить, to vivify
жизнь (*f.*), life
жить, to live
жизнь, life (manner of living)
жужжанье, buzzing
журча (*pr. ger.* of журчать), to warble, gurgle
журчанье, же, warbling, gurgling

З

забава, amusement, fun, sport
забота, care, trouble
забывать (*ipf.*), -ся; забыть (*pf.*), -ся, to forget
зависть, envy
завтра, to-morrow
завыванье, howling
завывать (*ipf.*), завывать (*pf.*), to howl
завѣтный, sacred
задумать, to plan, think of
задумываться (*ipf.*), задуматься (*pf.*), to muse, be sad
законъ, law
закалёнъ (закалить), въ бою, hardened, used to war
закипать, -пѣть (*pf.*), to begin to boil
закромъ, corn-bin
закрывши (закрѣть), having shut
заливать, залить (*pf.*), to flood
замирая (*ger.* of замирать, -мереть, *pf.*), to die away (sound), sink
замѣнять, замѣнить (*pf.*), to substitute, replace
заодно, unanimously
запасъ, stock, store
заплакать, to begin to weep
заповѣдный (see the Notes)
запоздальный, belated
зарастать (*ipf.*), зарасті (*pf.*), to be overgrown

зарѣться (*pf.*), to bury oneself
заря (see Notes), evening-red, dawn
заступникъ, defender, intercessor
застучать, to begin to tap
застывать (*ipf.*), застыть (*pf.*), to congeal
засыпать (*ipf.*), заснуть (*pf.*), to fall asleep
зато, on the other hand
захлебнуться, to choke oneself
зашагать, to begin to stride
зашумѣть, to begin to make a noise
звать, to call
звукъ, sound
звучать, про- (*pf.*), to sound
звѣзда, звѣзды (*pl.*), star
звѣрь (*m.*), wild beast
здорово? (*pop.*) how do you do?
здравъ, здравый (*adj.*), sound
здѣсь, here
зеленѣть, to grow green
зелёный, green
земля, earth, land, soil
земной, earth (*adj.*)
зернистый, grainy, granulous
зима, winter
зимній (*adj.*), winter
знаменовать (*ipf.*), о- (*pf.*), (-ую, -уешь), to signify, mean

зло, evil
злѣба, malice
злой (золь, злѣ, злы), malicious, wicked
знать, to know
знойный, burning, hot
золото, gold
золотой, golden

И

и, and
и́ва, willow
играть, to play
идеаль, ideal
изволить, to will, wish

извѣдывать (*ipf.*), извѣдать (*pf.*), to learn, ascertain
 изгнѣніе, exile, banishment
 изгнѣнникъ, exile
 издавать звукъ (*ipf.*), издѣть (*pf.*), to produce a sound
 издержѣть, to spend
 измучивать (*ipf.*), измучить (*pf.*), to tire out
 изумрудный, emerald (*adj.*)
 изъ, out of
 икона, ikon, image
 или, or
 искать (ищу, ищешь), to look for
 искренній, sincere
 исполненный, full

К

каждый, every, each
 казакъ, Cossack
 казачій, казачій (*adj.*), Cossack's
 какой, ая, ѳе, what, which
 какъ, as, how
 калмыкъ, Calmuck
 камень, камни (*pl.*), stone
 капризный, capricious
 картина, picture
 картонное, made of pasteboard
 катить, to roll, to move
 кинжалъ, dagger
 кинуть, to leave behind
 кипѣть, to boil
 клеветѣ, calumny
 клеймо, stamp, mark
 книга, книжка (*dim.*), book
 князь, prince
 когда, when
 когти (*pl.*), коготь (*sing.*), claw
 коимъ = которымъ, который, which
 кой (pop. of который), which
 колокольчикъ, bell
 колось, ear of corn
 колыбель, cradle

колыбельная пѣснь, lullaby
 колъ (pop.), if
 конченъ, а, о, finished
 конь (*m.*), steed
 копьѣ, hear
 корень (*m.*), root
 косить, to mow, scythe
 кость (*f.*), косточка (*dim.*), bone
 котомка, sack, wallet
 кошка, cat
 край, edge, brim, country
 красѣ, beauty
 краснѣ, red, beautiful (poet.)
 кремнистый, flinty
 крестъ, cross
 крестьянскій, peasant (*adj.*)
 кричать (*ipf.*), крикнуть (*pf.*), to cry out
 кривой, curved, crooked
 кровавый, bloody
 кровѣтка (*dim.*), little bed
 кровля, roof
 кровопролитный, sanguinary (of combats)
 кровь (*f.*), blood
 кругомъ, round about
 кружка, mug
 крупный, big, large-grained
 крутъ (*pr. ger. of крутить*), to twirl, whirl
 крыло, крылья (*pl.*), wing
 крыса, rat
 крыть, по- (*pf.*), to cover
 кто, who; кто-нибудь, somebody
 купчиха, merchant's wife
 курятина, -ка (*dim.*), fowl's flesh
 куща, tent, shade

Л

лазурный, sky-blue
 лазурь (*f.*), azure
 лай, barking
 ласка (*ger. of ласкать*), to caress

ласки, caresses
 ласково, kindly, welcomely
 лачужка (*dim.*), little hut
 левъ, лѡва, лѡвы (*pl.*), lion
 легкѡ-, easily
 лежащій (*pr. part.* of лежать),
 to lie
 лелѣя (*pr. ger.* of лелѣять), to
 fondle, cherish
 летѣть, летѣть (*impf.*), по-
 (*perf.*), to fly
 ли, if, whether; ли . . . ли, either
 . . . or, whether . . . or
 ликовать (-ую, -ешь), to re-
 joice
 ликующій, rejoicing
 лира, lyre
 лиса, лисица, fox
 листьва, foliage
 листѡчекъ (*dim.*), leaf
 листь, листьа (*pl.*), leaf
 лить (лѣю, лѣшь), to pour
 лицемѣрный, hypocritical
 лицѡ, face
 лишёние, privation, want
 лосниться, to be glossy, be
 sleek
 лошадка, little horse
 луна, moon
 лугъ, meadow
 лучшій, best
 лучъ, ray, beam
 лѣниво, lazily
 лѣсъ, forest
 лѣто, summer
 любезенъ, любезный, dear,
 amiable
 любовь (*f.*), love
 любящій (*pr. part.* of любить),
 to love
 люди (*pl.* of человекъ), people
 людской, human

М

малъ, small
 мальчикъ, boy
 малютка, the little one

малюточка (*dim.*), little one
 мать, mother
 махать, махнѣть (*pf.*), to wave
 мачта, mast
 мгла, mist
 мгновёние, moment
 медленно, slowly
 мелководный, shallow
 мельница, mill
 мѣртвая, dead, slow coach
 мѣртвѣющій, deadening
 мечта, dream
 мечъ, sword
 мигъ, wink, twinkling of an eye
 мѣлость (*f.*), grace, favour
 мѣлый, dear
 мимо, past, by
 миноваться, to pass, to be over
 мину́та, minute, moment
 миновать (*impf.*), мину́ть (*pf.*),
 to pass over
 мирный, peaceful
 миръ, peace
 мѣръ, world
 младенецъ, baby, infant
 молодой (молодой), young
 многоводный, abounding in
 water
 много (*adv.*), многіе (*pl. adj.*),
 much, many
 мнѣ (*dat.* of я), to me
 могила, tomb
 могъ, могли (*past* of мочь), to
 be able
 мой, my
 молва, rumour
 моленіе, praying
 молитва, prayer
 молиться, to pray
 молнія, lightning
 молебъ, prayer, entreating
 море, sea
 мореплавателъ, seaman
 морить, to starve
 морозъ, frost
 мотылёкъ, butterfly
 мракъ, darkness, obscurity
 мудрецъ, sage, wise man

мужі́къ, peasant
 мужи́чѣкъ, little man
 му́зыка, music
 му́ка, му́ки (*pl.*), the torments
 муравá, green grass
 муравéй, ant
 му́тный, not clear, turbid
 мучи́тельно, painfully
 мча́ться (мчу́сь, мчи́шься), to run, hurry away quickly
 мы́сли, thoughts
 мышь (*f.*), mouse
 мѣ́ня (pr. ger. of мѣ́нять), to change
 мѣ́сяць, moon, month
 мѣ́шокъ, мѣ́шки (*pl.*), sack
 мя́гкій, soft
 мясно́е, the viands, of meat
 мяте́жный, rebellious

Н

на, on
 наводи́ть (*ipf.*), навести́ (*pf.*), to lead on, bring on
 навѣ́ки, for ever
 наго́й, naked
 награ́да, prize, reward
 нагусти́ть, to thicken
 наде́жда, hope
 надъ (о) (*instr.*), over, above
 надѣ́яться, to hope
 на́гло, saucily
 называ́ть (*ipf.*), назва́ть (*pf.*), to name, call
 наизусть, by heart
 наку́шавшись (*p. ger.*), наку́шаться, to eat one's fill
 намóкший (*p.p.* of номокнуть), to get wet
 намъ (*dat.* of мы), to us
 напи́ться (*pf.*), to drink one's fill
 напла́каться, to weep enough
 напы́щенный, pampered with pride
 наро́дный, national
 наро́дъ, people

нару́жно, outwardly, apparently
 наску́чивать, наску́чить (*pf.*), to bore, to become irksome
 насмотрѣ́ться, to admire sufficiently
 наставáть (*ipf.*), настáть (*pf.*) (наста́ну), to come, approach
 насто́ящій, real
 наступáть (*ipf.*), наступи́ть (*pf.*), to step, to come, to begin
 насыпа́ть, to fill up
 нахлы́нувший, *p.p.* of нахлы́нуть *pf.*, to rush in, to invade
 нашъ, our
 не, not
 небесный (*adj.*), of heaven
 не́бо, sky, heaven; небеса́ (*pl.*)
 неви́нный, innocent
 неда́вно, recently
 нелю́дѣмый, misanthropic
 немно́го, a little
 ненави́дѣть, to hate
 неправ́да, untruth
 непого́да, bad weather, stormy
 непоко́рный, indocile, disobedient
 непоня́тная, incomprehensible
 непритво́рный, sincere
 нерукотво́рный, not made with human hands
 несмѣ́лый, shy
 нестро́йный, dissonant, discordant
 не́сть, нести́, понести́ (*pf.*), to carry
 неужели́, неужли́, indeed?
 неутоми́мо, indefatigably, untiringly
 ни, neither, nor, either, or
 ни́ва, cornfield
 нигдѣ́, nowhere
 низа́ть жемчу́жныя ни́ти, to thread pearls
 никто́, nobody

пИсХОдИТЬ (*ipf.*), нИзойТИ (*pf.*),
 to descend on
 нИчЕГО, nothing
 нИчѢЖНЫЙ, null, nothing (*adj.*)
 нИчѢТЬ, not at all
 нИЩЕТА, misery, poverty
 нО, but
 нОВЫЙ, new
 ногА, foot, leg
 ногОТѢКЪ (see Notes), little
 nail
 носИТЬСЯ (*ipf.*), нестИсь (*pf.*),
 to move quickly
 нОЧНОЙ (*adj.*), of night
 нОЧѢЯ (*pr. ger.* of нОЧЕВАТЬ),
 to pass the night
 нОчь (*f.*), night
 ну!, come!, eh!, ah!
 нУЖДА, want, need
 нЫНѢ, now
 нѢЖНЫЙ, tender
 нѢМОЙ, dumb
 нѢТЬ, no, there is not

О

о, about
 обветшАлый, old, obsolete
 обвивАТЬ, обвить (*pf.*), to wind
 round, wrap up
 обвѣянь (*p.p.p.* of обвѣять,
 pf.), to waft
 обѣда, offence, affront
 обѣтель (*f.*), see Notes
 обласканъ (*p.p.p.* of обла-
 скаТЬ), to lavish one's caresses
 облегаТЬ (*ipf.*), облечь (*pf.*),
 to encircle, enclose
 обогрѣТЬ (*pf.*), обогрѣвать
 (*ipf.*), to warm
 образѢкъ, little ikon (image)
 объѣтіе, embrace; объѣтія (*pl.*),
 arms
 овчІЙНЫЙ, of sheepskin
 оглѣдывАться, оглянѢться
 (*pf.*), to look round
 огонЬ (*m.*), fire, flame
 одиНОКО, lonely

одІнъ, одна, одно, one
 однажды, once
 однозвѣчный (*adj.*), in unison
 одѣтый, clad, dressed
 ѡзимь (*f.*), see Notes
 озлоблѣнье, anger, irritation
 океанъ, ocean
 окѡшко (*dim.*), window
 окружаТЬ, окружИТЬ (*pf.*), to
 surround
 Октябръ, October
 омытый (*part. p.* омыТЬ), to
 wash all over
 онъ, he; она, she; оно, it;
 они, they
 опасный, dangerous
 ополчАться (*ipf.*), ополчИться
 (*pf.*), to arm
 освѣжАться (*ipf.*), освѣжИться
 (*pf.*), to be freshened
 осѣнный, autumn (*adj.*)
 ѡсень (*f.*), autumn
 оспаривАть, to dispute, con-
 trovert
 оставАться, остАться (*pf.*), to
 remain
 острогъ, prison, gaol
 отвозИТЬ (*ipf.*), отвезТИ, to
 drive away, transport
 отдаВАТЬ (*ipf.*), отдАТЬ (*pf.*), to
 give away
 отдалѣнный, distant, remote
 отдыХАТЬ, отдохнуТЬ (*pf.*), to
 rest
 отецъ, father
 открытый (*adj.*), open
 откуДА, where from
 отпуЩенный, freedman
 отрада, comfort
 отрадный, consolatory
 отряХАТЬ (*ipf.*), отряхнуТЬ (*pf.*),
 to shake off
 отъѣзжее поле (see Notes),
 field for hunting
 охѡта, hunting, hunt
 очарованье, enchantment
 очертанія, outlines, coutours
 ѡчи (ѡко, *sing.*), eyes (poet)

П

па́даты, to fall
 па́дший (*part.*), fallen
 паде́ние, fall
 пала́та, chamber, court of justice
 па́мятникъ, monument
 па́рище (*magn.*), big lad
 па́русь, sail
 пасть (*pf.*), выпада́ть на до́лю, to fall to the lot of
 па́харь, ploughman
 паха́ть, to plough
 пе́рвый, first
 передъ, before
 пережива́ть (*ipf.*), пережи́ть (*pf.*), to survive
 перепа́хивать, to plough again
 переполни́ться (*pf.*), -ня́ться (*ipf.*), to overflow
 пе́рль, pearl
 песо́къ, sand
 пёстры́й, many-coloured
 Пе́тръ, Peter
 печа́лить, to sadden, afflict
 печа́ль (*f.*), sorrow
 печа́льный, sad
 пи́ть, поё́ть, poet
 пла́кать, за- (*pf.*), to weep
 плаку́чий, weeping
 пла́тье, dress
 плечо́, shoulder
 пло́дь, fruit
 плугъ, plough
 плы́ть, to sail, swim
 пляса́ть (*ipf.*), по- (*pf.*), to dance
 по́, over, through, by
 пови́нуясь (*pr. ger. of повиноваться*), to obey
 повсемѣ́стно, everywhere
 повсю́ду, everywhere
 поги́бнуть, to ruin, destroy
 пода́вленный, suppressed
 подарить (*see дарить*), to present
 пода́чка, gift, sop

подби́рать (*ipf.*), подобра́ть (*pf.*), to take up
 подлу́нный, sublunar
 подни́мать (*ipf.*), -ся; подни́ть (*pf.*), to raise
 подобны́й, alike, similar
 подро́жка (*dim. of подруга, fem.*), companion, friend
 посмотре́ть, to observe
 подто́ченный, gnawed, nibbled
 поду́шка, pillow
 подъ, under
 подъѣ́здъ, street door, house entrance
 по-дѣ́тски (*adv.*), like a child
 поживи́ться, to take advantage of, pick up
 позабы́тый, forgotten
 по́здний, late (*adj.*)
 позорный сто́лбъ, pillory
 позоръ, disgrace, dishonour
 пойти́ (*see идти́*)
 пои́ть, на- (*pf.*), to give to drink, water
 поко́й, rest
 поко́йный, peaceful
 по́ле, field
 полза́ть, ползти́, to creep, crawl
 по́лный, full
 полномо́стно, absolutely
 полно́чь (*f.*), midnight
 положи́ть (*pf. of класть*), to put
 поло́са, stripe, band
 полоса́тый, striped (*see Notes*)
 полушубо́къ, short fur coat
 по́лымя, пла́мя, flame
 полюбова́ться (*pf. of любоваться*), to admire
 поля́на, glade
 помертве́ть, to fade
 по́мнить, to remember
 помолѣ́ться (*pf. of моли́ться*), to pray
 понахму́риться, to frown
 пони́кать (*ipf.*), пони́кнуть (*pf.*), to sink, droop

попа́ться, to be caught	прино́сить (<i>ipf.</i>), прине́сти (<i>pf.</i>), to bring
по-пля́сать (see пля-)	припрѣ́тывать, to hide
попри́ще, career, course	приро́да, nature
попусто́му, vainly	прихо́дь, coming, arrival
попрыгу́нья, leaper, dancer	прихотли́вый, whimsical, capricious
пора́, time	прихо́ть (<i>f.</i>), caprice, whim
пору́ганный (<i>part. p.</i> пору́- га́ть), to dishonour, defame	приѣ́мля, accepting
поселе́ние, abode	приѣ́ти, to arrive, come to
поселя́нинъ, villager	примолкну́ть, to become silent
послу́шный, obedient	прі́ятный, agreeable
послѣ́дній, last	про, about
посмотрѣ́ть (<i>pf.</i>), to have a look; смотре́ть (<i>ipf.</i>)	проби́раться, to make one's way through
поспѣ́шать, -ши́ть (<i>pf.</i>), to make all possible speed	пробужда́ть (<i>ipf.</i>), -ся; пробу- ди́ть (<i>pf.</i>), -ся, to awaken (fig. to rouse, stir up)
посреди́, among	провожа́ть, -води́ть, to see away, off
посыла́ть (<i>ipf.</i>), посла́ть (<i>pf.</i>), to send	проѣ́ти, to pass
поу́тру, in the morning	про́за, prose
поцѣ́луй, kiss	прозвенѣ́ть (<i>pf.</i> of звенѣ́ть), jingle, ring
почи́вать (<i>ipf.</i>), почи́ть (<i>pf.</i>), to sleep, to rest	прокорми́ть, to feed (through)
почти́, almost	пролива́ть слѣ́зы, проли́ть (<i>pf.</i>), пролю́ю, to shed tears
пошли́, started	проливно́й дождь (<i>m.</i>), shower, pouring rain
пошлос́ть, vulgarity, tasteless- ness	проли́ться, to spill, pour out
поща́да, mercy	промерза́ть, to freeze through
поѣ́тъ, poet	промча́ться, to pass rapidly
поя́съ, belt, girdle, waist	пропа́сть, to be lost
пра́вда, right, truth, justice	пропѣ́ть, to sing through
пра́во, right	проро́къ, prophet
пра́хъ, dust	просвѣ́щенье, enlightenment
предѣ́, before	проси́ть, to beg, ask for
прекрасный, beautiful	прости́ть, to forgive; прости́, farewell
преле́сть, charm, beauty	просыпа́ться (<i>ipf.</i>), просну́ться (<i>pl.</i>), to wake, awake
преступле́ние, crime	прохла́дный, cool
призра́чный, fantastical	проѣ́зжий, passer-by, traveller
призыва́ть (<i>ipf.</i>), призва́ть (<i>pf.</i>), to call upon	прошлы́й, past
прикла́дываться (<i>ipf.</i>), -лечь (<i>pf.</i>), to lie down	проща́льный (<i>adj.</i>), parting, farewell
прикры́тый, covered	пру́дь, pond
прильну́вши (<i>p. ger.</i> of приль- ну́ть), to adhere to	
прима́нка, attraction	
принимáться (<i>ipf.</i>), приня́ться (<i>pf.</i>), to start	

птичка (*dim.*), little bird
 пугливый, shy, skittish
 пускай, let (*introduces wish or command*)
 пустой, vain, empty
 пустыня, desert
 пусть (see пускай)
 путникъ, ца (*fem.*), traveller
 путь (*m.*), way, road, journey
 пышный, superb, luxurious
 пьяный, tipsy, drunk
 пѣгонькій (*adj. dim.*), pied (horse)
 пѣсня, song
 пѣть (пою, поёшь), to sing;
 спѣть (*pf.*)

P

рабѣтать, to work
 рабъ, serf
 равнодушно, indifferently
 ради, for the sake of
 радоваться, to rejoice
 радъ, glad
 разби́тый (*part. p.*), разби́вать, разби́ть (*pf.*), to break to pieces
 разбѣ́гаться, to disperse
 развито́й, developed
 разга́ръ, the highest degree of heat
 разгора́ться (*ipf.*), разгорѣ́ться (*pf.*), to begin to flame
 разгу́лье, revelry
 раздава́ться (*ipf.*), разда́ться (*pf.*), to be distributed, sound
 разска́зывать (*ipf.*), разска́зывать (*pf.*), to relate
 разсѣ́янный, dispersed
 разу́мный, wise
 разѣ́хаться, to go in different directions
 рай, paradise; райскі́й (*adj.*)
 раскача́ть, to shake (asunder)
 раски́дывать, to throw, scatter
 расти́, росъ (*past*), to grow

расто́птаный (*p. part.* of растопта́ть), to tread down, crush
 расцвѣ́тать (*ipf.*), расцвѣ́стѣи (*pf.*), to bloom, open (of flowers)
 расшива́ть (*ipf.*), расши́ть (*pf.*), разошьё, to embroider
 расши́риться (*ipf.*), расши́риться (*pf.*), to enlarge, expand
 рвану́ть, to pull
 ребѣно́къ, child
 ре́вность, jealousy
 робѣ́ть, to be shy, shrink
 роди́на, native country, birth-place
 родно́й, native, own by birth
 роско́шный, luxurious, magnificent
 ро́жь (*f.*), rye
 ро́щя, grove
 руби́ть, to hew, chop
 рудни́къ, mine
 ружьё, gun, musket
 рука́, hand, arm
 рукави́цы, mittens
 ру́сскі́й, Russian
 Русь, Russia
 ручеё́къ (*dim.*), stream
 ручѣ́й, brook, stream
 ры́бка (*dim.* of рыба), fish
 ры́царь, knight
 рѣ́дкій, rare (*adj.*)
 рѣ́звость (*f.*), merriment
 рѣ́ка, river
 рѣ́сницы, eyelashes
 рѣ́шеніе, sentence, decision

C

сади́ться, to sit down
 са́дъ, garden
 са́мый, same, self
 самъ, oneself
 сапоги́, boots
 сбыв́ться, to be accomplished
 свезти́, to convey

сверш́ать (<i>ipf.</i>), -ши́ть (<i>pf.</i>), <i>reflex.</i> , to be fulfilled	ско́лько, how much, many
сви́вать (<i>ipf.</i>), сви́ть (<i>pf.</i>), to twist, to nest	ско́рбный, sorrowful
сви́стѣть (сви́щу, ти́шь), to whistle	ско́рбь (<i>f.</i>), sorrow
свобо́да, freedom	ско́ро, ско́рѣй, quickly
свобо́дный, free	скри́пѣть, to creak
свой, my, thy, etc., own	ску́чать, to feel lonely
сви́вать, сви́ять (<i>pf.</i>), to blow off	ску́чно, lonely
сви́жий, fresh	ску́чный, dull
сви́тило, star, radiance	сла́ва, glory
сви́тлый, bright	сла́вѣнь, famous, glorious
сви́тить, to light, shine, give a light	сла́вный, famous, glorious
сви́точъ, torch, light	славя́не (<i>pl.</i>), славя́нинъ (<i>sing.</i>), Slav
сви́тъ, light, world	сла́дкий, sweet
сви́ча, candle	сла́дко, delightfully, sweetly
святóй, holy	слеза́, tear
себя́ (<i>acc.</i>), self, selves (<i>reflex.</i> <i>pron.</i>)	сло́бно, as if
сего́дня, to-day	сло́во, word
сейча́съ, just now	сло́жены, put together
село́, village	случа́й, occasion, circumstance, chance
се́льский, rural	слухъ, rumour, hearing, ear
семья́, family	слы́шать, to hear
серафимъ, seraph	смотре́ть, to look
сердечный (see Notes), of my heart	смы́кать (<i>ipf.</i>), смы́нуть (<i>pf.</i>), to shut, close
се́рдце, heart	смѣ́ло, fearlessly
серебри́стый, silvery	смѣ́шавъ, having mixed
сидѣ́ть, to sit	смѣ́шиной, funny, ridiculous
си́ла, strength	сно́ва, again
си́льный, strong	сно́пъ, sheaf
сини́ца, tomtit	сне́гъ, snow
си́ний, blue	сне́жный, snow (<i>adj.</i>)
си́яние, ье, shining	соба́ка, dog
си́ять, to shine	собира́ться (<i>ipf.</i>), собра́ться (<i>pf.</i>), to rally, gather (strength)
сказа́ть, to say	собо́й (<i>instr.</i> of себя́), oneself
ска́зка, fairy-tale	соб́ственный, own
ска́зывать, to tell	согбе́нный, bent
ска́тываться (<i>ipf.</i>), скати́ться (<i>pf.</i>), to roll off	созвучье, harmony, rhyme
скво́зь, through	созда́вать (<i>ipf.</i>), создáть (<i>pf.</i>), to create
скирдъ, corn-stack	сокро́йся (<i>imper.</i> of скр́ыться), to hide oneself
скло́няться (<i>ipf.</i>), скло́ниться (<i>pf.</i>), to bend, bow	солнечный, sun (<i>adj.</i>)
	солнце́, sun
	солóма, straw

сомнѣніе, <i>ye</i> , doubt	струя, current, stream
сонный, dreamy, sleeping	студённый, cold
сонъ, сна (<i>gen. sing.</i>), dream, sleep	ступай!, go along!
сосѣдка, neighbour (<i>fem.</i>)	стыдиться, to be ashamed
сосѣдъ, neighbour	стыдъ, shame
соха, sort of plough	судъ, court
сочетаніе, combination, blending	судьба, fate
спать (сплю, спишь), to sleep	суетливый, bustling, restless
спокойный, calm	сущій, existing
спокойствіе, calmness, repose	сфинксъ, sphinx
спóрый, productive, successful	счастье, happiness
среді, among	съ, with, from
среди, amidst	сынѣшка, (little) son
ставить, to put upright	сѣверъ, north
стараться (<i>ipf.</i>), по- (<i>pf.</i>), to try	сѣдлыце (<i>dim.</i> of сѣдло), saddle
старушка (<i>dim.</i>), old woman	сѣдой, grey (headed)
старый, old	сѣнцо, hay
стать (<i>pf.</i> стану), to become, begin	сѣнь (<i>f.</i>), shade
стволь, trunk	сѣрый, grey
степь (<i>f.</i>), step	сѣятель (<i>m.</i>), sower
стлаться (стелюсь, ешься), to extend	
стогъ, stack	Т
стоить, to deserve, cost	тайнственный, secret, mysterious
столпъ, column, pillar	тайный, secret
столъ, table, board	таковои, such
столько, so many, so much	такой, such
стонать, to groan	такъ, so, thus
стонъ, groan	тамъ, there
сторонá, странá, side, land	тащить, to drag (<i>reflex.</i> to trail along)
стоять, по- (<i>pf.</i>), to stand	твердить (твержу), to repeat by heart
страданіе, suffering	твёрдый, hard, firm
страдающіи, suffering	твой, thy
страждать, страдать, to suffer	театръ, theatre
странникъ, pilgrim	тебѣ (<i>dat.</i>), тебѣ (<i>gen. and acc.</i>), ты, thou
странный, strange	телѣга, cart
страсть (<i>f.</i>), passion	тёмный, dark
страшиться, to be afraid of	тѣмя, crown of the head, top of the mount
стрекоза, dragon-fly	теперь, now
стремиться, to strain, hasten	терновый вѣнецъ, crown of thorns
стремленье, effort	тихий, quiet
стрѣмя, stirrup	тишина, stillness, quiet, silence
стройный, harmonious	тлѣніе (<i>ye</i>), corruption, rot
струиться, to be poured forth, to ripple	

то . . . то, now . . . then
 то-и-знай (*adv. phrase*), con-
 stantly
 толпа, crowd
 только, only
 томиться, to languish, pine
 топоръ, axe
 торжественно, solemnly
 тоска, distress, pain
 тотъ, та, то, тѣ, this, that
 точить, to sharpen
 требовать, по- (*pf.*), to demand
 тревога, alarm, anxiety
 тревожить, to disturb, shake
 трепеть, fear
 третій, ъя, ъе, third
 тройка, a team of three horses
 abreast
 тропá, pathway
 трудно, difficult, hard
 трудъ, toil
 трусить, to play coward, falter
 трусь, coward
 туманъ, mist, fog
 тунгусъ, Tunguse
 туча, тучка (*dim.*), storm-cloud
 тутъ, here
 ты, thou
 тьма, darkness
 тѣло, body
 тѣнь (*f.*), shade, shadow
 тѣсниться, to squeeze in
 тѣсный, narrow, tight
 тюрьма, prison
 тяготить, to disturb, over-
 burden
 тяжёлый, heavy (*fig. sad*)
 тяжесть (*f.*), heaviness, burden

У

у, near, by
 убирать (*ipf.*), убрать (*pf.*), to
 take, put away
 убѣжать (*pf. of убѣгать*), to
 escape, run away
 увѣ! alas!
 увяданье, withering, fading
 угадать, to guess

уголъ, corner
 угроза, threat
 угрюмый, morose, surly
 удавливать, удавить (*ipf.*),
 удавить (*pf.*), to hang, choke
 удалой, audacious, daring
 ударить, to strike
 ударъ, stroke, blow
 удручать (*ipf.*), -чить (*pf.*), to
 oppress, afflict
 ужасъ, horror
 ужинъ, supper
 ужъ, already
 уздцы (*pl.*), bridle
 узнать, to find out, learn
 указывать (*ipf.*), указать (*pf.*),
 to show, point out
 украдкой, secretly, stealthily
 улетать (*ipf.*), улетѣть (*pf.*),
 to fly away
 уловить, to catch, seize
 улыбаться, to smile
 умилять, to touch
 умирать (*ipf.*), умереть (*pf.*),
 to die
 уморительно, funnily, comi-
 cally
 умъ, mind, wit, sense
 университетъ, university
 унылый, sad, dejected, low-
 spirited
 унынье, discouragement
 упрёкъ, reproach
 урожай, harvest
 успокоенный, soothed
 услужить, to serve
 уснувший (*p.p. of уснуть*), to
 fall asleep
 успѣвать (*ipf.*), успѣть (*pf.*),
 to have time to . . .
 уставать (*ipf.*), устать (*pf.*), to
 grow weary, tire
 усталый, tired
 утомительно, tiresomely
 утомляться утомиться (*pf.*), to
 get tired
 утѣшать (*ipf.*), утѣшить (*pf.*),
 to console

у́хо (*pl.* у́ши), ear
 уходить (*ipf.*), уйти (*pf.*), to
 depart
 учё́ться, to learn

Ф

Финнъ, Finn

Х

ха́та, hut
 хва́ла, praise
 хво́рость, dry branches
 хла́дъ, холо́дъ, the cold
 хлопотли́во, with much ado
 хлѣ́бъ, bread, corn
 холо́дный, cold
 хоть, although, nearly
 хоть, хотя́, at least
 хотѣ́тъ, to desire, want (*reflex.*
impers.), мнѣ́ хо́чется, I want
 храни́тель (*m.*), guardian

Ц

цари́ть, to reign, rule
 ца́рство, kingdom
 цвѣ́тной, many-coloured
 цвѣ́ты (*pf.* of цвѣ́токъ), flower
 цыга́ны, gipsies
 цѣ́лый, whole
 цѣ́ль (*f.*), goal
 цѣ́пь (*f.*), chain

Ч

чаё́къ, tea
 ча́стный, private
 ча́стый, frequent, thick, close
 часъ, hour
 чей, чья́, чье́, чьи́, whose;
 чьи́-то, someone's
 челове́къ, person, man
 че́рвь (*m.*), worm
 чрезчу́рь, overmuch
 че́рный, black
 черты́ лица́, features
 че́стный, honest, honourable
 четвертаче́къ, quarter rouble
 чече́нь (see Notes)
 чешу́я, scale

чи́нный, sedate
 чи́стый, clean, clear, open
 что?, what?, how, that
 что́бы, что́бъ, that, in order that
 что́жъ, well then!
 чу́ство, feeling
 чу́дный, wonderful, beautiful
 чу́ждый, unknown to
 чу́жбой, strange
 чу́ткий, sensitive, delicate, tact-
 ful
 чѣ́мъ-свѣ́тъ, at the dawn

Ш

шага́ть, to stride
 шагъ, step
 шёлкъ, silk
 шепта́ть, to whisper
 шѣ́ствуя (*pr. ger.*), шѣ́ствовать,
 to march, walk gravely
 шесто́й, sixth
 широ́кий, wide
 шко́ла, school
 шко́льникъ, schoolboy
 шла́, шѣ́лъ, шли́ (*p. t.* of иди́ти),
 to go; пойти́ (*pf.*)
 шоро́хъ, rustling
 што́ры, window-blinds
 шумъ, noise
 шумя́щий (*pr. p.* of шумѣ́тъ), to
 make a noise

Э

э́тотъ, э́та, о, и, this, that

Ю

ю́жный, south (*adj.*)
 ю́ность (*f.*), youth

Я

я, I
 явь (*f.*), reality
 ядовы́тый, poisonous, malignant
 язы́къ, tongue, people
 ямщи́къ, driver, coachman
 я́ркий, bright
 я́сный, bright, clear

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